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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Senate Session This Evening—The Local Option Programme—Calendar for To-morrow—New State Normal School—Chambersburg Relief Bill—State Historical Society Want Funds to Prepare for the Centennial.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 23, 1873.

The Senate will meet to-morrow (Monday) evening, and is far ahead of the House in the business of the session.

The Local Option Struggle.

On Wednesday, when original resolutions will be in order, Mr. Mahon, of Franklin, will move to proceed to the consideration of the Senate Local Option supplement, and amend it by shortening the notice for the election from three weeks to ten days. He will then move for a special session on Wednesday night, for which a majority only is necessary. Then he will endeavor to pass the bill to third reading, and move for a special session on Friday evening, when the final struggle may take place. If the temperance men desire to be on hand for effective work, they must come here on Tuesday evening and be ready for the opening of Wednesday morning's session.

The Senate Calendar

is made up for Tuesday. Senator Graham's list contains the following. The figures are the Senate numbers:

385. Streets in Allegheny City.
466. Collection of License.
442. Borough of Millvale and borrow money.
341. Water Bonds in Allegheny City.
437. Inspectors of Steam Engines.
367. Sheriffs' Sales.
361. Elections in Tarentum.
227. Enterprise Iron Company.
493. Regulating Election of School Directors.
376. Arsenal bank.
371. Wylie Avenue bank.
464. Regulating Elections in Pittsburgh.
448. Election of City Clerk.
596. Laying out Streets in Millvale,
525. Birmingham Passenger Railway.

Senator Playford's list:

490. To repeal the 7th section of an act relating to School and Election districts in Fayette county.
400. Act incorporating Justiom Creek and Ligonier Railroad.

The New State Normal School.

The Committee on Education on Saturday visited the new State Normal School in the Cumberland valley. It was turned over to the State, and received by the committee. Remarks were made by Mr. Lawson, of Clarion, and others.

The Chambersburg Roller Bill

has been prepared, and will be introduced in the House this week by one of the members from that district. The bill will ask that the State pay the interest on the adjudicated claims until the general government assumes the whole amount. It is impossible to tell the feeling here on the bill, as it has not been discussed in this session at all.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society

will ask an amendment to the Centennial bill giving them ten thousand dollars of the $500,000 donation, to put in durable shape the records of that society and perpetuate the ceremonies and observances of this celebration.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 21, 1873.

The Senate had a session to-day, but did nothing very noticeable. About forty bills were reported from committee, and a dozen or so read in place, and then the Senate manifested a decided disposition to get off home on the early afternoon trains.

Mr. Graham reported, from Finance Committee, his bill to appoint a commission to select a new site for the Western Penitentiary, and afterwards called it up and had it passed. The commission consists of the present Board of Managers of that institution, with Messrs. James McBrier, Alfred Slack and Henry M. Long added. It is empowered to select a site anywhere within fifty miles of Pittsburgh, and report on its practicability and the probable cost of site and buildings, either to this session of the Legislature or the next, and it is expressly stipulated that the commission shall entail no expenses on the State. It is a mere inquiry, and nothing will be decided by it, at least not positively. The recommendations of such a commission, of course, will be entitled to be received with great weight, and their judgment, I have no doubt, will be conclusive.

I am glad, for one, that this step has been taken. The act for erecting this Penitentiary was passed in 1818, and, as the title of the bill quaintly expresses it, it was to be built on the public grounds belonging to the State "*outside* of the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh." The "town of Allegheny" was then a mere village, and the Legislature of that date was satisfied it was putting the building in the country, beyond the reach of any probable encroachment upon it of the town limits. Since then a great city has grown up to it and beyond it, and all around it; a beautiful park skirts its dark, high, ugly and repulsive walls; and the pressure upon it of the constantly increasing number of criminals has outgrown its capacity to accommodate them. The State must either build a new Penitentiary for some portion of the Western counties, and so relieve the pressure upon this, or it must find a new site for larger and more commodious buildings, there being no room for enlargement on the present site. There is no disposition, that I can see, to increase the number of Penitentiaries; and the State is therefore left to the latter alternative. Let us hope that the Commission will speedily find another spot that will answer all requirements, and that the Allegheny park will soon be relieved from the presence of this eyesore. The city of Allegheny could well afford to give $200,000 to get rid of it, and I feel certain that if that offer was made, the removal would take place as soon as new buildings could be erected.

Mr. Anderson called up a general bill, providing that whenever religious societies, congregations or organizations should, by resolution, so direct, the minister, elders and deacons, or deacons alone, should be empowered to act as Trustees. He presses the measure strongly, and gave good reasons for it, but church organizations are so various, involving so many different shades of management and modes of holding property, that Senators generally rebelled against it. Finally, he restricted the bill in its operations, to Reformed Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Christian and Baptist churches; but even then there was opposition, and the bill, after being variously amended, was finally postponed. It will not pass, in its present shape.

Mr. McClure called up his bill to fix salaries instead of fees in the city of Philadelphia. The proviso of Mr. Davis, that the bill shall not apply to the present officers, was lost, 7 to 15, and then Mr. McClure offered an amendment that the law should not take effect until January 1, 1874. In this shape the bill passed up to third reading, and goes over until Monday night.

Mr. Wallace called and passed a general bill relative to estates of decedents, and then the Senate, unwilling to consider any other bills, adjourned until Monday night.

SPECIAL.

CRIMES.

Terrible Murder and Suicide in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, February 22.—A most horrible case of premeditated murder and suicide occurred at Waseca, Minnesota, on Monday last. It appears that two Germans, named Alexander Busen and John Ruff, the former married, the latter unmarried, owned and worked a farm together, and that finally Busen was driven away and Ruff took full possession of the farm, and of the Busen family. Recently the grand jury found an indictment against Ruff and the woman for adultery, which greatly alarmed them. On Tuesday morning last the neighbors, going to Busen's house, found it shut up, and breaking in, discovered Mrs. Ruff and her youngest child lying on the bed bathed in blood, their throats cut from ear to ear. On the floor beside the bed lay the lifeless body of Ruff, with his throat also cut. From a letter left by both the man and the woman, it is evident that they agreed upon this tragic method of escape from the clutches of the law.

Robbery and Murder at Bethlehem, Pa.

BETHLEHEM, PA., February 22.—Monroe Snyder was murdered last night, and his body thrown into the river, whence it was recovered. He is thought to have been followed from New York, where he had been collecting.

Altercation Between Two Steamboatmen.

NASHVILLE, February 22.—Captain Tom Ryman, of the steamboat Eddyville, and C. H. Arthur, steamboat agent, had an altercation to-day. Arthur was badly cut and hurt on the head. Ryman was shot in the arm, a flesh wound. The difficulty grew out of certain newspaper paragraphs for which Arthur was responsible.

Action of the Employees of Jas. Wood's Sons & Co.

WHEATLAND, PA., February 22.—At a meeting of the employees of James Wood & Co., of this place this afternoon, the following preamble and resolution were passed by acclamation:

WHEREAS, We, the employees of James Wood's Sons & Co. at Wheatland, realizing the financial difficulty of our employers, for whom we entertain the kindest of feelings, they always having shown themselves to be the laboring man's friend,

Resolved, That we hereby tender them our sympathy by offering them our services, to the number of nearly a thousand men, for two or three months, asking for the same only sufficient out of their store to sustain ourselves and families until such time as they feel able to further compensate us.

The Carnival Festivities at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 22.—The city is rapidly filling with strangers to attend the Carnival. Telegrams from all quarters are pouring in for rooms at the hotels. Over fifteen thousand maskers will be in the line of the procession Tuesday. Arrangements have been made to receive the Governors and Legislatures of Arkansas and Tennessee.

The Centennial Mass Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.—The mass meeting at the Academy of Music to-night was a great success. Simon Cameron presided. It was announced that the total subscription to-day for this city was $1,787,000. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT presented the report of the Centennial Commission. The subscriptions, public and private, in Pennsylvania alone would amount to about $4,000,000. This start would insure the success of the exposition and would justify an appeal to other portions of the country.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely the House bill for the distribution of the Geneva award.

Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution to meet daily on and after Monday at eleven o'clock, and take a recess from 5 to 7 P. M. There were matters pending which it was necessary to dispose of before adjourning.

Several Senators objected to recess and advocated a continuance of the session.

Mr. MACHEN thought that the bodies and minds of the Senators became very much effeminated by their labors daily about four or five o'clock. He advocated a recess, long enough to give opportunity for a little recreation.

Several Senators having spoken Mr. LOGAN said that after this debate the question was important. He therefore moved to postpone so that it might not be decided without due deliberation. [Laughter.]

After further debate the Senate finally agreed to meet daily as specified.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would call up the report of the Committee on Elections in the Caldwell case next week, on Monday.

Mr. CARPENTER gave notice that immediately after Caldwell's case he would call up the report on the Louisiana case.

The Postoffice appropriation came up in regular order, the question being on the motion of Mr. Sherman to strike out the clause providing for increased compensation for railroad service.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew his amendment.

The amendment for the issue of two cent stamped letter sheet envelopes was laid on the table.

Mr. RAMSAY offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster General to appoint a Superintendent of free delivery at a salary of $2,500.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, from Committee of Postoffices, offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster General to increase the mail steamship service with Brazil, which, on motion of Mr. CHANDLER, was laid on the table.

Mr. RAMSAY offered an amendment requiring that all mail matter of the first class (letters) shall be prepaid.

Mr. CONKLING made the point that the amendment was not in order under the rule. The chair sustained the point.

The amendment requiring all persons who usually receive their mail matter through free delivery to provide boxes at their offices or houses was laid on the table.

The amendment providing additional compensation for railroad mail service was concurred in, as also were the other amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole. The bill was then passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the House took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Banks, prohibiting the publication of books or documents by the government for gratuitous distribution, and the amendment by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, forbidding any payment of salary or expenses of officers of the so-called competitive civil service examination.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, also opposed Mr. Banks's amendment. After some remarks on that subject he said he would pass on to another new-fangled notion of men whom the people had left out of Congress. [Laughter.] That was the civil service reform. He ridiculed questions put in competitive examinations, one of which was to correct the grammar in the sentence "he is a gentleman and a scholar." He did not profess to be much of a grammarian, but he did not know how to correct that sentence unless he made it read "he *are* a gentleman and a scholar."

The amendment offered by Mr. Banks was rejected, without division, the yeas and nays being called for but refused.

The amendment by Mr. Butler, that none of the money should be used for the competitive civil service examination was rejected—yeas 85, nays 103.

The amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole were then read and acted on. The first vote by yeas and nays was on the amendment requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress how he disburses the secret service fund appropriation for preventing and the detection of counterfeiting. The amendment was rejected—yeas 94, nays 104.

The amendment increasing the item for a naval station at New London, Connecticut, from $5,000 to $50,000 was rejected—yeas 94, nays 99.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. CHIPMAN called for the report of the committee of twelve appointed to confer with the officers of the Washington National Monument Society on the practicability of completing the Washington Monument by the approaching Centennial anniversary.

Mr. SAWYER, who wished to take up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, moved to postpone the Washington Monument matter until Wednesday next. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. KERR, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting the testimony taken before the Senate Committee on Elections, to the effect that J. H. Sypher, a member from Louisiana, before the general election last year, while he was a candidate for election to Congress, had unlawfully and corruptly procured to be made false and fraudulent registration, false and fraudulent votes to be cast for himself, and other gross frauds to be committed in connection with such election, and referring the matter to the Committee on Elections, with power to take testimony.

Mr. SYPHER said that when Theodore Jacques, the witness, testified against him, he had come to the capital, hired by the Democrats of Louisiana to testify falsely. He (Sypher) went before the Senate Committee and asked the privilege of rebutting that testimony, but the committee denied him that right, stating that his case was not before the committee. He hoped the resolution would be adopted. He would prove that Jacques was a perjured scoundrel, that he had been sent to Washington with Democratic money, and after having forged certificates in the interest of the Democratic party. He challenged investigation. He thanked Mr. Kerr for his resolution.

A Democratic Member—Then you ought to have offered it yourself.

The resolution was adopted.

The House then took up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which appropriates $5,507,400, including the following items: For dredging out the bay of Superior to the docks of Superior and Duluth, $100,000; for Marquette and Menominee harbors, Michigan, $40,000; for other harbors in Michigan, $197,000; harbors in Wisconsin, $120,000; Chicago harbor, $90,000; Calumet harbor, Illinois, $40,000; Michigan City harbor, Indiana, $50,000; Fox and Wisconsin rivers, $300,000; St. Mary's Falls canal, $200,000; St. Clair river, at mouth of Black river, $15,000; Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron, $75,000; St. Clair Flats canal, $100,000; Toledo harbor, Ohio, $100,000; other harbors of Ohio, $78 000; Oswego harbor, New York, $100,000; Dunkirk harbor, New York, $40,000; Buffalo harbor, New York, $75,000; other lake harbors in New York, $71,000; Burlington harbor, Vermont, $15,000; St. Anthony's Falls and Upper Mississippi, $95,000; Minnesota river, $10,000; Illinois river, $50,000; Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi river, $400,000; Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi river, $50,000; Harbor of Refuge, Sturgeon Bay canal, $40,000; Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, $100,000; Osage river, Missouri, $25,000; Ouachita river, Louisiana, $60,000; Mississippi river, between the mouths of Missouri and Ohio, $100,000; Ohio river, $200,000; falls of Ohio river, $100,000; Upper Monongahela river, West Virginia, $66,000; Cumberland river, below Nashville, Tenn., $25,000; Wabash river, in Indiana and Illinois, $50,000; Tennessee, below Chattanooga, $100,000; Tennessee, above Chattanooga, $25,000; mouth of Mississippi, $125,000; removing raft in Red river, Louisiana, $80,000, also various sums for rivers in Southern States, and also in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia; removing obstructions in East river, New York, including Hell Gate, $225,000; various sums for rivers and harbors in Eastern States; Boston harbor $75,000; lower Williamette river, Oregon, $50,000; upper Williamette river, Oregon, $3,000; break water at Wilmington, California, $150,000; surveys, examinations and contingencies, $100,000.

The second section directs the examination and surveys of numerous lakes, rivers and harbors.

Mr. HERFORD moved to insert $50,000 for the Great Kanawha river, West Virginia. Rejected—yeas 79, nays 85.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to insert an item appropriating $100,000 for the Louisville and Portland Canal, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to assume the control and management of the canal, the tolls on steam vessels to be thereafter reduced to twenty-five cents per ton and all other vessels in proportion. After a long discussion this amendment was adopted, and the item of one hundred thousand dollars for the Falls of Ohio river struck out.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, Chairman of the Union Pacific Credit Mobilier Committee, gave notice that he would on Monday next move to suspend the rules and pass the bill reported by that committee.

As the House was not making much progress on the River and Harbor bill, and was impatient to adjourn, Mr SAWYER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill with the following amendments: Inserting an item of $50,000 for the channel of Delaware river at Port Mifflin bar: reducing the item for the channel of Delaware river, at Horse Shoe Shoals, from $100,000 to $50,000; increasing the appropriation for surveys, examinations, and contingencies from $100,000 to $125,000. The motion was rejected—yeas 101, nays 64, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, desired consent to have the House bill to distribute the Genava award substituted for the Senate bill, but Mr. PORTER objected.

At 5:10 o'clock adjourned.

FIRES.

Fire on the Public Landing at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—A fire to-night in Daniel Coller's three story brick building on the public landing burned out the entire interior of half the building occupied as an eating and lodging house. Damages to the building are estimated at $8,000. A portion of the same building, No, 11 public landing, occupied by Parker, Wise & Co. as boat stores, were not injured by fire but damaged by water $5,000; fully insured in home companies. Loss on building is supposed to be covered by insurance.

Washington's Birthday Celebration at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, February 23, 1873.

Washington's birthday was pleasantly celebrated last evening, in the Congregational church, under the direction of the Mansfield Lyceum, Col. B. Burns presiding. Addresses were made by Col. Burns and Gen. Brinkerhoff. A eulogy was pronounced by Mrs. M. L. Lindly, poems read by S. E. Wharton and C. N. Pendleton, and Washington's Farewell Address read by N. N. Lyman, &c. The proceedings were interspersed with music by members of the Philharmonic Society.

The thermometer reached ten degrees below zero this morning, and it also marks the same this evening.

Suit for Damages.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O., February 23, 1873.

The case of William Taylor & Co., vs. the Lessees of the Ohio and Erie canal, claiming ten thousand dollars damages for injury done their pork packing establishment by the canal breaking last April, comes off on Monday. The plaintiffs expect to prove negligence on the part of the lessees.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, February 22, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR MONDAY.

In the New England States diminishing westerly winds and rising temperature. For the Middle States partly cloudy and cold weather, with north and west winds. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States continued clear weather, with northerly and westerly winds and lower temperature. For the lake region rising barometer and partly cloudy and clear weather, with somewhat milder temperature.

Nomination for Constitutional Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, February 22, 1873.

At the Republican County Convention held at Canfield to-day, Dr. Brooke, of this place, was nominated a candidate for member of the Constitutional Convention.

Cold Weather at Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 23.—The weather last night and to-day was intensely cold. The thermometer this morning at the Government Observatory was eleven degrees below zero. In other localities it ranged from sixteen to twenty below. Moderating to-day, and at ten P. M. nine above zero.

THE ALLINGHAM MURDER.

Trial of Briceland at Washington, Pa.

Evidence for the Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—In the Allingham murder trial the evidence is becoming much stronger against Briceland.

Yesterday afternoon Cupples stated that he found on the prisoner a memorandum book with a measurement therein written corresponding to the width of Allingham's porch, from the window to the outer railing, the place where the instrument of death was put in position; that the first time he asked Briceland what it meant, he replied that it was the measurement of a building he was erecting; that after the finding of certain articles at Briceland's shop, and his being acquainted with the same, on being again interrogated as to the entry, he replied "find out."

Wm. Wirt, a carpenter, who was with Cupples at Paris Crossing, identified the articles there found; he also fitted the block to the board and pins found at Allingham's, and testified that they were originally one piece. Two of the pieces possess peculiar indentations on certain chopped parts, and Wirt, on fitting a nicked hatchet belonging to Briceland to the indentations, said the indentations had been made with the hatchet.

David Gardner testified that last summer Briceland told him he would yet have revenge on Allingham, and that he was very bitter and profane in his threat. Gardner also corroborated Cupples as to the tracks and certain marks on Truax's window.

Two or three witnesses saw Briceland engaged at his shop December 4th; the homicide occurred the night of that day.

Robert Phillips saw him the afternoon of the same day at his shop with a long piece of twine his in hands corresponding with the pieces said to have been found on Allingham's porch, with which it is believed the loaded pipe was fastened to the board.

Yesterday afternoon the cap or butt of the pipe was screwed off by a gas fitter and was found to contain wads of plain paper, pieces of cotton and woolen goods, and hard metal. An attempt will probably be made to trace these to Briceland. The interest in the case is unabated. It will continue far into next week. Court adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

LIMA, OHIO.

The Wheel Company Enterprise—Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad—Interesting Court Case—*Religious Revivals.*

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., February 23, 1873.

Washington's birthday was not generally observed here.

The Lima Wheel Company have purchased a building and lots in the south part of town, and will commence work as soon as spring opens. They intend employing fifty to seventy-five men.

The Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad Company are now engaged in hauling iron and ties to put on their line between this city and St. Mary. They will push the road rapidly southward as soon as the weather will permit.

Some excitement is anticipated at the coming term of Court here. The County Commissioners have brought suit against ex-Treasurer Partello for some irregularities in office. Mr. Partello has able council, and hopes to make the case interesting.

Revivals are progressing in several of our churches. Our Presbyterian church is yet without a pastor, failing to secure Dr. Grimes, of Alliance.

The weather is extremely cold.

FIRE AT CANTON, O.

Hardware and Shoe Store Destroyed—Loss About $10,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, OHIO, Febuary 23, 1873.

The brick house on the corner of Seventh and Market streets, owned by J. C. Richards and occupied by himself as a boot and shoe store, and by W. Hessig & Son as a hardware store, was almost entirely destroyed by fire about one o'clock this morning. The building and stock were fully covered by insurance. The building was insured in the Hartford for $4,000, and in the Ætna of Hartford, Conn., for $1,400. Richards's loss in boots and shoes will not exceed two hundred dollars. W. Hessig & Son's stock was insured in the Home of New York for $5,000, Leetonia and Dayton, Ohio, for $2,500, and Firemen's of Dayton for $2,500. Loss between $5,000 and $6,000, the greater part of which was damaged by water. The loss on the building is between $3.000 and $4,000. The stock of the grocery store, owned by Lewis Dumont, adjoining Richards's boot and shoe store, sustained a loss of about $600, all from water; fully insured in the Royal of London. The fire is supposed to have caught from a flue in Richards's store. There was a heavy wind blowing at the time, and it was only by the promptness and hard work of the fire department that the fire was kept from spreading to frame buildings on both sides.

CASUALTIES.

Collision of Trains—Conductor Killed and Two Others Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DALTON, ILL., February 23, 1873.

A serious accident occurred about five o'clock this morning on the Cairo, Dalton and Vandalia Railroad, which resulted in the death of one and injury of two others. The circumstances are as follows: Train No. 8, bound north, having run short of water between Momence and Staune, the engine was cut loose and started to Momence for water. The train had been standing there some time when passenger train No. 4, due at Momence at 5:14, came thundering along and ran into the rear end of the caboose, where it seems the men were asleep. Conductor Hogedoon of the freight was killed outright, one brakeman injured, and the engineer of the passenger engine No. 4 had his shoulder dislocated. The caboose and one coal car caught fire and burned, also burning the track so badly that new iron had to be laid.

Dwelling Burned at Foxburg, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ST. PETERSBURG, PA., February 22, 1873.

A dwelling house in East Foxburg, owned by John A. Powell, caught fire at ten o'clock this morning and was destroyed in a short time. They succeeeded in saving all the household goods. The fire was caused by a defective flue. The loss will not exceed one thousand dollars.

Jail Delivery at Youngstown, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., February 22, 1873.

Four prisoners broke out of the county jail last night by climbing up the chimney and letting themselves down by bed clothes tied together. McGuire, a horse thief, was recaptured to-day. The others are still at large.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Terre Haute, Indiana, Hon. R. H. Lee, a Representative to the General Assembly from this county, died at the residence of his brother yesterday of consumption.

Mrs. E. O. G. Willard, Second Vice President of the National Labor Union Association, an ardent and influential advocate of the woman's cause, died yesterday in Chicago, aged fifty-eight years.

Charles Gillis, Postmaster at Hillsboro, N. H., was arrested on Saturday for embezzling mails.

The March interest on 10-40 bonds will be paid today, without rebate.

The investigation concerning the Pacific Mail Steamship Company using money to procure legislation, will begin at Washington City to-day.

Leech & Woolman's distillery, at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, was destroyed by fire Friday night with all the machinery and about fifteen hundred barrels of highwines. Total loss $50,000. A number of adjoining buildings were also burned, involving an additional loss of $20,000.

Rio Janeiro mail advices report that the ravages of yellow fever carry off hundreds of persons daily. Very few Americans are taken with the disease, it being confined mostly to the Portuguese and Italians.

At Newark, New Jersey, it is reported that the pleuro-pneumonia epidemic is among the cattle.

Robert Campion, colored, was hanged at Fayette, Mo., on the 21st, for the murder of his wife in July last. The execution took place in an open field a short distance from the town, and was witnessed by from three to four thousand people. Campion was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and protested his innocence to the last.

At Washington city, Friday night, Wm. Semmes undertook to commit suicide by shooting himself, because he was apprehended for robbing a friend of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The steamships Europa, from Glasgow, and Great Western, from Bristol, arrived at New York yesterday.

The theatrical season was re-inaugurated Saturday at Washington City, by the opening of Wall's new opera house, which is the finest ever known in that city. The seating capacity of the house is for thirteen hundred persons.

The Presidential Inauguration Committee have received a communication from Ithaca, New York, recommending that instead of a grand ball on inauguration evening, they hold a grand prayer meeting.

Parsons and Williams, charged with conspiring to prevent the election of a United States Senator from Alabama, have been discharged by Judge Busteed.

Linford Finlingon was thrown from the platform of the 6:30 New York and Trenton train Saturday night, in consequence of the breaking of the coupling, the rear portion of the train passing over him and causing instant death.

The trains on all the railroads in Maine have been detained by snow, the storm on Saturday night being the heaviest known in that section for many years.

At Evansville, Indiana, W. J. Lowry, banker and one of the oldest residents of Southern Indiana, died suddenly yesterday morning, aged seventy-seven years.

John L. Mogan, formerly a flatboatman, was arrested at Evansville on Saturday with $6,285 in counterfeit greenbacks on his person.

The ship Norwester, from New Orleans for Liverpool, put into Key West yesterday, with her cargo of cotton on fire, which had been burning since the 20th. There was no prospect of saving the ship or cargo.

James Brady, indicted for the murder of J. Dixon in a saloon at Keokuk, Iowa, in December last, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Credit Mobilier Business.

EXCITING TIME IN PROSPECT.

Wholesale Expulsion Insisted Upon by the Democrats.

The Impeachment Agitation

Ames Will Offer a Defense.

Extra Session of the Senate.

The Marine Hospital Service.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1873.

An Eventful Week.

The coming few days will doubtless be amongst the most interesting and exciting that have been witnessed in Congress since the days of the Andy Johnson impeachment. Several important reports of committees are to be acted upon. The one most likely to create considerable feeling on both sides is the report of the Poland Committee on the Credit Mobilier investigation. According to the present programme the Democrats will endeavor to include the Republican members who have been associated in the transactions, and the impeachment agitation is likely to increase the bitterness of the debate. In the Senate the Caldwell resolution of expulsion is set down for to-morrow, and will open some peculiar insights into Kansas politics. The House Committee on Judiciary met last night for the purpose of considering the Tyner resolution to investigate the charges against Mr. Colfax, and if they warranted such action, to present articles of impeachment for the consideration of the House. The meeting was of the most exciting character, Ben Butler, Goodrich and Potter were in favor of impeachment. Others were opposed to impeachment, but in favor of reporting that the evidence in the Colfax case was not satisfactory. The Democrats of the committee favored awaiting for further developments. The committee broke up without taking decisive action.

Extra Session of the Senate.

The President's proclamation calling for an Executive session of the Senate, contemplates merely the nomination and confirmation of such appointments as may be found necessary. It is understood that the changes will be numerous. Among the nominations mentioned is Judge Bingham, of Ohio, whose term in Congress expires with the present session, to be Minister to China, in place of Mr. Low.

Ames's Defense.

Oakes Ames has prepared a statement, which he will present to the House and request to be read in his own defense when the Poland report is under consideration. The Democrats generally declare that they will vote for the expulsion of Mr. Ames.

Adjustment of Louisiana Troubles.

General Dick Taylor, a prominent officer in ie Confederate army during the rebellion, isited the President and Attorney General esterday and submitted a proposition oking to an adjustment of the olitical difficulty existing in Louisiana. His uggestion was that the legal election returns hould be turned over to the Returning Board eclared to be the legal board by the Supreme ourt of that State, that is the Lynch Board, for them to canvass, and the party ascertained be duly elected by such returns to be declared to constitute the legal State government. e President has already stated his disinclination to act any further in Louisiana affairs, except under the direction of Congress. The esident, as a consequence, made no reply to neral Taylor's proposition.

Marine Hospital Service.

he report of J. M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, has n presented, and shows that the total cost e Marine Hospitals in the United States the last fiscal year was $390,263, and the ount of revenue from sums retained from men's wages $323,700. The number of sick disabled seamen treated in the hospitals 12,302, and the number furnished with licine but not treated in hospital 2. The report further says that while the ount collected last year was more than ever re since 1798, it is still believed that not e than three-fourths of the lawful tax is ected at the present time. Under the law y cents a month is deducted from the es of each seaman for the support of these pitals. Vessels absent from the country a series of years continue to evade payment of these amounts by losing pa. They also resort to other ingenious s to dodge the laws. A revision of the ine hospital system is considered very essary, and a bill for that purpose will be mitted. The report recommends, for sanitary and economical reasons, that all hospitals after be built of wood, and be taken down new ones built every ten years. The report also recommends that the present Marine spital in Allegheny City be sold, and a new built to accommodate thirty patients.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1873.

RAILROAD RIGHTS OF WAY.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Casserly reported from the Committee on Public Lands, without amendment, the House bill granting two hundred feet right of way through public lands to the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad Company. The bill also grants all lands that may be necessary for depot construction purposes. Mr. Pomeroy, from same committee, reported, without amendment, the House bill granting the right of way for the Utah Northern Railroad Company, to extend its line via Bear River valley, Soda Springs, Snake river valley and through Montana, to connect at the most suitable point with the Northern Pacific.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE SENATE.

By the President of the United States of America:

Proclamation: WHEREAS, objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at twelve o'clock on the 4th of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, consider it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene, for the transaction of business, at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of March next, at twelve o'clock at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State,

THE SENATE CREDIT MOBILIER COMMITTEE.

At the sitting of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee to-day, Senator Patterson testified that he had no recollection of seeing the letter of Morton, Bliss & Co. to him of May 12, 1871, or the receipt of Ames to that firm. The stock certificate he never saw until a few days ago.

After a secret session of half an hour John B. Alley was sworn and asked if he had any knowledge that the money given Harlan by Durant was paid by the Union Pacific Company. Witness replied that he had not. He became a director in the road in 1867, and the money was given in 1865. Witness heard from either Oakes Ames or Oliver Ames that Durant claimed the money from the road, and replied that it was an outrage for the company to be called upon to pay any such bill. Had a conversation with Harlan about the money. Harlan said "if that is a company affair I want to pay it back. I don't want to receive any money from the company for any such purpose." Harlan said, "I will return it at once." Witness had never seen anything on the books of the company to lead him to think the money had been received from the company. Heard nothing about the matter since. In conversation with Harlan witness told him he had heard that he (Harlan) had received checks from Durant; that Durant was now expecting or proposing to charge the amount to the company; that Harlan admitted he had received the money, but said he had no idea that it was to be charged to the company; if so he would return it. Cannot remember the date of the conversation with Harlan, but thought it was in the spring of 1867. Did not remember having any conversation with Dawes on the subject. To the present knowledge of witness Durant never made any claim upon the road to have the money returned. He had no means of fixing the date of the conversation between Harlan and himself. Witness was examined at some length as to the operations of the Credit Mobilier, but his testimony was only a repetition of that before the House Committee.

Senator Harlan was recalled and testified that he never was a formal candidate for the Senate. Dr. Durant, in his conversation with witness, said he wanted to contribute toward the Iowa election. It was understood among the friends of witness that his name was to be used for the Senate.

Adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday.

IMPEACHMENT QUESTIONS.

The House Committee on Judiciary met to-night to consider the various questions of impeachment referred to it. The intention was at first to take testimony in the matter of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, but in view of the near termination of Congress and the impossibility of having all the testimony, the committee postponed the subject, in order to have a general consultation on the course to be pursued in reference to all the cases.

THE KANSAS BRIBERY.

Guerin, Chairman of the Topeka Legislative Investigating Committee, reported to the Sergeant-at-Arms with Senator York's alleged bribe money. There are at present four other witnesses for the prosecution and eight for the defense.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1873.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER EXCITEMENT.

No members of the House believe that the resolutions of the Poland Committee, recommending the expulsion of Ames and Brooks, can secure even a majority of the House, much less the two-thirds vote required. Some of the members of both political parties express the opinion that instead a general resolution of censure will be passed, affecting all the members of the House who were concerned in the Credit Mobilier operations. At least twenty gentlemen are prepared to speak on the subject. Everybody anticipates exciting proceedings on Tuesday.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INAUGURATION.

The most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies. The different military and civic organizations will form a parade only equalled at the time that the Grant and Sherman armies were received here at the close of the war. The inauguration ball will be the grandest ever given in the country. The President, Vice President, Cabinet Ministers, Senators, Representatives, foreign ministers and distinguished civilians from all parts of the Union will be in attendance. On the 5th of March the President, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy will review the West Point and Naval cadets. A portion of Pennsylvania avenue will be assigned for their parade and maneuvers. As numerous volunteer organizations will be in attendance, it is probable that several of the broad avenues will be occupied by them in their competition drill. This will afford opportunity to compare the West Point school with the volunteer system.

LOCAL OPTION.

Blair County Gives Twenty-five Hundred Majority Against License.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., February 22, 1873.

Blair county voted yesterday on Local Option, and the majority against license, including Altoona, is 2,500. The majority in the city of Altoona is 934, and in Hollidaysburg 200.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 22, 1873.

PARADE OF AMERICAN PROTESTANTS.

The American Protestant Association, to the number about fifteen hundred, united in a procession today. Everything passed off very orderly. Large deputations were present from suburban places and the crowds of spectators who filled the streets added to the display. Services were held in many of the churches. In the evening a number of societies and clubs held military receptions and reunions.

STILL BAFFLING JUSTICE.

Rosenzweig's lawyer is to apply to the Supreme Court for prohibition against Grand Juries finding an indictment against him.

FAREWELL TO FATHER BURKE.

Over five thousand persons assembled at the pier whence the steamer departed to bid farewell to Father Burke. Addresses were made on behalf of associations of this city and Brooklyn, and were responded to. Two steam tugs accompanied the steamer down the bay on which were a large number of citizens.

NEW YORK, February 23, 1873.

MEETING OF SPANIARDS.

A large representation of Spaniards met at the Maison Doree last evening to celebrate the establishment of the Republic in Spain. Many speeches were made, and in the course of one by Senor De Conto, he said he looked upon the establishment of a Republic as a virtual abolition of slavery in all the Spanish dependencies. During the evening a telegram was sent to the Cabinet and the people of Spain, congratulating them upon the establishment of a republican form of government, and assuring them of the hearty sympathy and support of all Spaniards in America.

It is proposed to raise a colored regiment of infantry for this military district, subject only to orders from the Commander in Chief and Division commanders.

FIRE PANIC AT NIBLO'S.

A false alarm of fire in Niblo's Garden during the performance last evening caused a general stampede of the audience, and in the excitement many ladies fainted.

The Cold Snap.

NEW YORK, February 23.—The weather is clear and cold. The thermometer was six degrees above at eleven o'clock.

LEWISTON, ME., February 23.—Last night the wind blew heavily and piled snow in fearful drifts. The people remained within doors to-day fairly snow-bound. The Farmington train encountered drifts fifteen feet deep.

RUTLAND, VT., February 23.—The recent snow storm, followed as it has been by fearful winds, was the worst of the season. The trains are from twenty-four to thirty-eight hours late.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

All readers of poetry, all persons, indeed, who possess even a tincture of literature have heard of the Minnesinger of Germany, and the desire must have been often experienced to know more about them than can be learned from the common English histories of German literature. This want has at length been met by Mr. A. E. Kroeger in a little volume devoted to the subject. In this place we can merely announce the appearance of the book, with the remark that it not only gives an account of the Minnesinger but abundant translated specimens of their poems. The author, Mr. Kroeger, himself a German and at the same time familiar with the English language, seems to have possessed peculiar qualifications for the preparation of a work designed to make English readers acquainted with the character of a portion of German literature which few translators have heretofore dared to meddle with. Hurd & Houghton. R. S. Davis, 175 Liberty street.

The Lawrence Speaker is a selection of short pieces in prose and verse designed for the use of colleges, schools, etc., and the word "Lawrence" on the title page is merely the author's name adjectivally used. The author is a professor of elocution. Though the pieces are very far from being all "gems"—the character claimed for them by Professor Lawrence—a large proportion of them are worthy of their place in such a collection, being at once adapted to the purposes of declamation or recitation, and worthy of being committed to memory by the young. There was, however, a strange lack of judgment and taste in assigning the most prominent place in such a volume to that transparent forgery, the letter of Lentulas describing the Saviour's person, without a hint of the real origin of the composition. R. B. Peterson & Brothers. Gildenfenny & Hess, Fifth avenue.

The edition of the classics commonly read in schools, edited by Messrs. Chase and Stuart, has met with great favor among teachers. The books are printed with remarkable accuracy, on strong paper and in clear type, and the binding is of the firm, substantial kind, which does not readily give way under the roughest usage. The shape and size of the volumes are convenient, and the price moderate. When mentioning the early volumes of the series we spoke of the excellent judgment, as it seemed to us, with which the editors had adapted their explanatory notes to the wants of the American school boy. In the last volume issued—*The Histories of Livy, Books I. XXI. and XXII., with extracts from other books*—we note the same brevity, clearness and neatness of elucidation. While the editor, Mr. Chase, passes by no real difficulty susceptible of removal, he seems to have well avoided the common fault of giving aid where no aid is necessary to a student of ordinary sense and industry. No other American edition of school classics known to us so nearly as the Chase-Stuart series resembles in character and merits the German editions for schools prepared by such teachers as Ameis and Kuehner. Eldridge & Brother, 17 North Seventh street, Philadelphia.

"More than Conqueror," or Memorials of Col. J. Howard Kitching, Sixth New York Artillery Army of the Potomac, describes the career and portrays the character of a most amiable and in some respects most interesting young Christian man who served his country in the war and died from the indirect effects of wounds received in battle. Though, no doubt, prepared chiefly for the gratification of relatives and friends, the book will interest others. Hurd & Houghton. R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

A Sketch of the Life of Beate Paulus, by Mary Weitbrecht, is designed to set forth the power of prayer, or "the miracles of prayer," according to the title page. This is an interesting narrative, especially in connection with the controversy to which Sir Henry Thomson's suggestion of a prayer test has given rise. In saying this we do not mean that the facts—if they are facts—reported in the sketch refute the arguments of the physicists, but that they serve strikingly to present the different points of view from which the physicists and the theologians look at the subject. And we may add that clearly to apprehend these differences is the first step toward the comprehension of the subject. Fairly understood they would have saved a deal of idle debate. Dodd & Mead. R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

Of all the biographers of General Grant in circulation, the most satisfactory, and, upon the whole the best, is the one written several years ago by Mr. Charles A. Phelps. The success with which Mr. Phelps makes military details entertaining to the general reader, is really quite remarkable, and while doing ample justice to the able and faithful men who were associated with and aided Grant in his manifold labors, this biographer portrays the great General's distinctive traits with a clearness and vivacity not easily surpassed. This volume is embellished with a steel portrait and other illustrations from designs by a distinguished artist. To the volume is appended a short biography of Vice President Wilson. Lee & Shepard, Boston. S. A. Clark & Co., Wood street.

Next to Topsy, of immortal memory, Sam Lawson is Mrs. Stowe's most interesting spiritual offspring. Readers who have already formed his acquaintance will, no doubt, promptly embrace the opportunity of renewing or perfecting it by procuring Sam Lawson's *Fireside Stories*, and those tardy readers still ignorant of Sam's peculiar talents and characteristics, cannot rid themselves of the reproach in any more speedy or agreeable way than by buying or borrowing the same book. J. R. Osgood & Co. R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

The thrifty village of Manistee, Michigan, which was destroyed in the great fires of October, 1871, has now more and better buildings than before, and 5,500 inhabitants.

STATE NEWS.

The reports in circulation relative to epidemics in Mauch Chunk were without foundation.

The "escaped nun," Edith O'Gorman, is at large again, and will lecture in Harrisburg tomorrow evening.

Berks county spent $4,912 59 on her poor house last year. The receipts were $5,376 17.

The Lancaster bankers, who gave the sexton of a Reading church ten dollars for finding and restoring $129,000 in bonds stolen from them, have since sent him a check for fifty dollars on the same account.

The Williamsport *Standard*, daily, is again being issued. J. W. Furey and Wm. Dillon are the publishers.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Saturday says: When Mr. Dimmick was appointed Attorney General he resigned at once his position as a member in the Constitutional Convention, and Henry Green, Esq., of Easton, has finally been chosen as Mr. Dimmick's successor. Col. F. Jordan, late Secretary of the Commonwealth, was tendered the position, but peremptorily declined to accept it.

Rev. J. W. Nevin, D. D., President of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of his birthday, was presented with an elegant gold watch with a handsome chain attached, by the professors and students of the institution.

The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia have concluded an examination into the causes and prevention of fires, and find some of the illuminating oils sold in that city are no higher than 54 degrees test.

Judge Charles Frailey died suddenly on Wednesday last, in Pottsville.

Mrs. Michael Dress, of Schuylkill county, gave birth to seventeen children in seven years, in the following order: 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 2. All of the children lived to grow to manhood or womanhood.

Twenty-two new buildings are being erected on the burnt district in Parker's Landing.

An Oil City Councilman got up and had passed an ordinance requiring the inspecting of all illuminating oil sold in the city. The Councilman was a druggist, and sold oil. During his absence the Inspector called at his establishment for the purpose of examining the oil, but the clerk in charge would not allow him the privilege. Thereupon the Inspector had the proprietor of the store arrested and fined $13 25 for resisting the law.

The Clarion *Democrat* says: A mysterious affair occurred at Callensburg on Thursday night of last week. A man named George Black, a washing machine agent, who recently moved to that place, and his wife, were at home alone with their child; and about ten o'clock at night, as they were about retiring, a stone was thrown violently through the window, striking Mrs. Black on the head, making a wound which, it is feared may prove fatal. She had been reclining with her child on a pillow by the stove, and the stone was thrown just as Mr. Black got up to bring in a bucket of coal, preparatory to retiring. A man has been arrested on suspicion.

Lycoming county voted by nearly 2,000 majority against granting license. Schuylkill gave 2,500 majority in a very light vote for license. Altoona, voting separately from the county, rolled up 952 majority against license.

Cotton.

There has been a marked decline in cotton since the close of January, when speculation for a rise seems to have received a severe check. The following is a comparison of prices, on the basis of low middling uplands:

	Jan. 31.	Feb. 12.	Decline.
On spot	20¼c	19⅞c	⅜c
For Feb. delivery	20⅛c	19¾c	⅜c
For March delivery	20 13-16c	20⅛c	9-16c
For April delivery	21 1-32c	20⅜c	21-32c
For May delivery	21 5-16c	20¾c	9-16c
For June delivery	21½c	21⅛c	⅜c
For July delivery	22c	21 9-16c	7-16c

This decline has been variously accounted for. It was precipitated, no doubt, by the anxiety of parties who had been operating for a rise, to sell and secure the profits which the previous advance would bring to tham. But it is largely due to a considerable and somewhat unexpected increase in the receipts at the ports. Besides, the accounts from markets for goods, both at home and abroad, have been anything but flattering, and have undoubtedly checked the demand for consumption and shipments. The inherent strength of the market was demonstrated, however, in the fact that with an increase of cotton a subsidence of speculation and a falling in the demand for export and consumption there is no greater decline. The following is a statement of receipts of cotton at "the ports."

	Bales.
September 1 to February 12, 1872-3	2,461,396
Corresponding period last season	2,066,825
Increase this season	394,571

This increase of nearly 400,000 bales indicates a total crop of about 3,600,000 bales; that of last year was about 3,000,000 bales, and a little more than two-thirds of it had been received by the middle of February. But the stocks of cotton show no material increase over those of one year ago, as will be seen by the annexed statement:

	February 7. 1873.	1872.
Stock in Liverpool, bales	445,000	499,000
Stock in London	205,000	178,000
Stock in Havre	231,000	193,000
Stock in Marseilles	12,500	12,000
Stock in Bremen	36,000	13,500
Stock in Amsterdam	65,000	42,000
Stock in Antwerp	29,000	8,977
Stock in Hamburg	27,000	15,500
Stock in Barcelona	45,000	57,000
Stock in Trieste	10,750	6,539
Afloat for Great Britain (American)	396,000	202,000
Afloat for Havre (American and Brazilian)	29,000	56,000
Afloat for Bremen (American)	31,000	17,000
Afloat for Amsterdam (American)	24,000	20,000
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe	105,000	261,000
Stock in United States ports	546,995	575,407
Stock in inland towns	85,056	88,051
Exports from United States last week	80,565	58,384
Total	2,303,846	2,299,328

It would thus appear that in a period of great dullness in cloth fabrics the consumption of cotton has nearly kept pace with the increased production. It must afford encouragement to the South to persevere in the effort to increase materially the growth of American cotton. It is demonstrated that the wants to commerce are likely to so increase that no material decline in prices need be anticipated.

AN INDUSTRIOUS German F. E. Schultze, of Bozeman, Montana Territory, a cabinet maker, has wrought of Rocky Mountain ceder one of the most elaborate three-story writing desks in the country. It is really beautiful and entitles the maker to showers of credit for his work. He was steadily engaged on it two years. He has brought that desk to Washington at great expense, and placed it in the Senate lobby for inspection. He expects that the Senate will recommend that it be purchased for the President of the United States, and hopes to get $10,000 or 12,000 for it. This is the last arrival of two dozen curiosities that are for sale to Congress.

The Baltimore *American* favors the project of making inauguration day a national holiday.

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273
275
T. C. JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT

FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.

The Only House that Handles the Celebrated

White River Flour, Golden Fleece and Jenkins's Snow Flake.

All Orders for Flour, Groceries, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c., from responsible parties by mail, promptly filled at Lowest Rates.

Time on Flour, Groceries and General Merchandise, 30 days. One per cent discount allowed on Flour and all other Goods, if paid within 10 days from date of bill.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S "*Light of Day*" Brand STAR CANDLES.
Are of superior quality and the Standard Brand.
Sold by T. C. JENKINS, Pittsburgh.

OFFICES FOR RENT—
Two Well Lighted Double Offices,
Fire-proof Vaults, situate corner of Market and Water streets. Apply to
JOHN McDEVITT,
No. 6 MARKET STREET.
tf

The Board of Health

Has been looking into the matter of adulteration of food. It appears that all the samples of cream of tartar examined were found to contain a large proportion of terra alba and also some alum and Glauber's salt. In fact, in every case examined more than half of the so-called cream of tartar was something else. The various baking powders which came under analysis were found to be comparatively pure.—*Harper's Weekly, January 18th.* If pure cream of tartar was always obtainable by families, there would be no necessity for manufacturing Baking Powders, but as investigation has shown it is next to impossible to obtain the article in its pure state, we think it is better to use a good Baking Powder than impure cream of tartar. As one of the very best articles of this class we would advise a trial of the Banner Baking Powder manufactured in this city.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—ROLLER—A COMPETENT Roller to take charge of a small Guide Mill. Address "Bar Mill," P. O. Box 2841, Philadelphia.

WANTED—ROOM—PLEASANT FURNISHED Room, with Board, 10 or 15 minutes' walk from Postoffice, for Gentleman and Wife. Address Box U, this office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING within a few minutes walk of the Postoffice. Must be modern and in best order. Apply at Counting Room Commercial office.

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS—PERMANENT places out of the city; also, Helpers; Fare paid. Farm and Garden Hands, Girls and Women for general Housework and Cooking, in city and out. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO STEAMBOATMEN—WE are authorized to purchase a Tow Boat. Any person having one for sale will please address us, stating size, age, power, price, and all particulars. CROFT & PHILLIPS, General Business Agents, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ESTABLISHED Manufacturing Business (Iron) in this city. The party must be competent to take charge of the office and finances. The Business can be extended to large proportions; sales for first three months, amounting to $40,601 75, and showing a profit covering the original cost of Construction of the Machinery, Buildings and Lease. Ample opportunity will be afforded first class men to investigate by addressing, with full name, A. R., Commercial Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE ENGINES, OF 2, 3 and 4 Horse Power; complete, with all attachments, at very low prices. HUTCHINSON & CO., 28 Wood street. tf

FOR SALE—SHAW & JUSTICE 100 pound Power Hammer. Can be seen working. A. J. NELLIS & CO., corner Rebecca street and Allegheny avenue, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. M

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND Smith No. 2 Mortiser, one second-hand Shaping Machine, Sugar Governors, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 4 to 60 horse power, on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING—Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Dominique, and Aylsbury Ducks; all Premium and Imported Stock; warranted first class. Call or address ALBERT MURPHY, Agricultural Rooms, 123 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—MULES—ONE PAIR OF Superior Mare Mules, sixteen hands high, square, heavy, five years old. As perfect broke animals and for strength as can not be surpassed in America. A. C. GRAFF, Box 400, Maysville, Columbia county, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A SALOON SITUATED IN the most central part of the city, and doing a good, steady business. Will be sold reasonable, as the owner desires to engage in other business. For terms, &c., address Box M, S. S., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CHANCE—DRY Good and Trimming Store, in a good town, with first-class country trade, doing a good paying business; best stand in the place; rent very low. Stock can be reduced to suit purchaser. For full particulars address D. & T., this office.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 75 ACRES, 6 Acres of Timber, balance good Farming Land, with Dwelling House of 4 Rooms, Porch and Cellar and other Out-Buildings, and Orchard. Farm well watered, and situate 15 miles from the city, on Beaver road. Will be sold low, if not sold soon will be for rent. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ST. LOUIS FOUNDRY—On liberal terms, the whole or part of a Stove Foundry, Brick Buildings, Engine, Boilers, Tools, Flasks, &c. All complete except Patterns. Very central location and adapted to any kind of light work. Will take interest with practical man. Address D. E. GARRISON, 221 Olive street, St. Louis.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES OF LAND ON Girty's Run; 738 Acres of Coal, 3 Veins, on Pan Handle Railroad. Building Associations and Coal Dealers Take Notice—A Farm of 111 Acres and one of 216 Acres, with Coal in both, near Collier's Station, on Pan Handle Railroad. A Planing Mill, with various kinds of machinery, a, l new, at Wellsburg, West Virginia. Inquire of HARDING & QUEST, Real Estate Brokers, 137 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. MWS

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO WAREHOUSES, NOS. 141 and 143 First avenue, near Wood street. Inquire of JOHN MOORHEAD, No. 99 Water street.

FOR RENT—THAT VERY DESIRABLE Store, No. 38 Fifth avenue. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 59 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT — WAREHOUSE — THE Warehouse, corner Water street and Cherry alley for rent low. Possession given immediately. D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO., corner Water street and Cherry alley.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY Residence, on the Perrysville Plank Road, one mile from Allegheny City; Double Brick House, containing 11 Rooms with Finished Attic and Wash House, between 3 and 4 Acres of Orchard, Garden and Shrubbery, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Inquire on the premises. WM. B. FUSEY. FMWtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—INTENDING TO move our Office to the Northeast corner of our Building, we will rent the one we now occupy. It is 25 feet front on Penn street; well lighted; has a large vault, suitable for a bank. Can give any depth required. F. SELLERS & CO., 327, 329 and 331 Penn, corner Tenth street. tf

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Granite Improvement Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner Penn and Tenth streets, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, March 4th, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be brought before them.

By order of the President.

WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.

NOTICES.

☞ HEADQUARTERS SHERIDAN POST 88, G. A. R.—NOTICE—There will be a Special Meeting of the Post at the Hall, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK, For the purpose of making arrangements to attend the funeral of Comrade JOSEPH R. OXLEY. By order.

W. M. TYSON, Post Commander.

F. A. M. KREPS, Post Adjutant.

☞ NOTICE—THE MEMBERS OF SHERIDAN POST 88, G. A. R., are requested to meet at the Hall on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of Comrade JOS. R. OXLEY. Members of Posts No 3, 117 and 151 are respectfully invited to attend and will meet at the Mayor's office, Allegheny, at 1:30 o'clock.

W. M. TYSON, Post Commander.

F. A. M. KREPS, Adjutant.

☞ SPECIAL MEETING JOHN KNOX LODGE NO. 1, A. P. A.—There will be a Special Meeting of John Knox Lodge No. 1, American Protestant Association, at their Hall, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny City, on MONDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock to make arrangements to attend the funeral of our late Brother, JOSEPH R. OXLEY. By order.

W. C. COOKE, W. M.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the city of Pittsburgh, o

Drays, Carts,
Carriages,
Buggies, &c.,

To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the

FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873,

will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the First Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city.

The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One-horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two-horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four-horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two-horse Hack	12 00
Omnibus and Timber-wheels drawn by two horses	15 00

$1 extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.

C. L. MAGEE,

CITY TREASURER.

MURPHY SHERWIN & CO
VARNISH MAKERS
CLEVELAND

NEW GOODS.

McElroy & Dickson,

54

Wood Street.

Black Alpacas,

Japanese Stripes,

Boys' Cassimeres,

New Prints,

D & T Cottonades,

Bleached Goods,

&c., &c.

First Class Residence AND Grounds IN SHARPSBURG,

CONVENIENT TO RAILROAD STATION.

The Grounds are large and beautifully located and well Planted with Fruit, Flowers and Shrubbery. The House is a

Large Double Brick House,

With Hall through the center and Rooms on each side, all finished in good style and in first class order, and containing all the Modern Improvements. The Property is a very desirable one and will be sold low and on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to

C. H. LOVE,

121 FOURTH AVENUE.

SAFE INVESTMENT,

Now Paying 13 Per Cent. Every Thirty Days Upon the Price Asked.

THREE-FOURTH INTEREST FOR SALE.

To enable small capitalists to purchase it has been divided in shares of ($20) two hundred dollars each. Price of the three-fourth interest $15,000. This is better than bank or insurance stocks. Will bear the closest investigation. Reason for selling, present owner has something similar paying larger dividends and requiring his exclusive attention. The remaining one-fourth is retained by the manager, who is a well known citizen of Pittsburgh. Address H., Box 1317 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

JOHN P. DEAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

HARDWARE.

A LARGE STOCK

English Cutlery,

AT PRICES BELOW MARKET RATES.

81 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

The Celebrated Coal Cooking Stove

DUQUESNE,

Has been manufactured by us for over three years, in which time several thousand of them have been sold, every one of which has given

PERFECT SATISFACTION.

It is very DURABLE, CHEAP and ECONOMICAL, and every Stove is

Warranted to be a Perfect Baker.

D. DeHAVEN & SONS,

NO. 22 WOOD STREET.

Arizona Diamonds

Set in Solid 14 Karat Gold,

WARRANTED.

No. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

A Rare Chance for Hotel-Keepers.

FOR SALE,

FIXTURES, GOOD-WILL AND LEASE OF FIVE YEARS,

Of an established Hotel in this city, doing a good business. To a man with MONEY this is an excellent opening.

Possession April 1st next. Apply to

WALTER F. AUSTIN, Attorney-at-Law,

No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE.

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, in partition of the estate of James Johnston, deceased, in No. 2, March term, 1872, and pursuant to adjournment, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on FRIDAY, February 28th, 1873, on the premises, a TRACT OF LAND, situate on the line of Penn and Wilkins townships, Allegheny county, on the Northern Turnpike, 4 miles east of Wilkinsburg, adjoining lands of J. B. Linhart, John Johnston's heirs, Frank Johnston, Samuel Henning, J. R. Rack and others, containing 164 Acres, about 100 Acres of which are under cultivation, with a good orchard; the balance well timbered and 2½ Acres underlaid with coal; upon which are erected a Two Story Dwelling House and other buildings. Said Farm lies 3 miles north of Turtle Creek and near to the line of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company's Railway.

TERMS—One-third on confirmation of sale; five twenty-sevenths on the death of Agnes P. Johnston, widow of Wm A. Johnston, deceased; and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest payable semi-annually on all deferred payments, which are to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 2:30 P. M. of said day. Sale positive.

ROBERT E. STEWART,
Trustee to effect sale,
No. 116 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. R. HUNTER, Auctioneer.

STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and
RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.

Brushes and all Stencil Materials Wholesale.

W. A. BUNTING'S

STENCIL ROOMS,

184 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH.

1p

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S
MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP,
Is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it. DILWORTH BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Wholesale Agents.

REMOVAL—
GEORGE T. OLIVER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Has Removed to No. 67 GRANT STREET

MONEY TO LOAN
ON MORTGAGE.
$2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000
$8,000, $10,000, $15,000.
Any of the above amounts will be loaned from one to three years on liberal terms.
W. E. TUSTIN,
1p 87 Grant street, opposite the Court House.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. I. Whitney,

Broker and Notary Public.

Notes, Stocks and Bonds,

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for at Lowest Rates. Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

REMOVAL.

Our present stand being inadequate to the requirements of our constantly increasing business, we will remove to the NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 247 LIBERTY STREET, (opposite the head of Wood street), in a few weeks, and in order to save the labor and expense of moving, offer our Stock of

Hardware,

Cutlery, &c.,

AT

Prices Far Below the Market.

Lindsay, Sterrit & Co

311 Liberty Street,

(OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF SMITHFIELD STREET),

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL!

On and After February 1st, 1873,

We will Occupy the New Warehouse

287 LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH,

Where we shall offer the Best Brands

LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA

Tobaccos,

AND BEST BRANDS OF

Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our Stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

287 LIBERTY STREET.

CARD.

Business Men,

Seeking a Desirable and Remunerative Medium for Advertising their Business, should bear in mind that a new

Railway and Business Guide

TO PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WILL BE

ISSUED IN MARCH NEXT,

For FREE DISTRIBUTION along the various Railway Lines centering at Pittsburgh. Also, at City Depots and Hotels. Its valuable contents and efficient circulation of 5,000 COPIES MONTHLY, render the GUIDE unsurpassed as an advertising medium.

For Specimen Copy, or further information, address

HORNER, PITCAIRN & CO.,

65 SEVENTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MWF

FINE SHIRTS

CUT TO MEASURE

BY PERINO'S FRENCH SYSTEM.

H. J. ADAMS,

72 FIFTH AVENUE.

JUST RECEIVED!

ANOTHER LOT OF

ELGIN WATCHES,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR US,

Which we warrant the BEST WATCH for the price made in this country.

If you want a good TIME KEEPER call and see them. Every Watch warranted to give satisfaction, if they don't we will take them back.

Wattles & Sheafer,

101 FIFTH AVENUE.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead	91 parts
" Linseed Oil	9 "
	100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

FOR RENT,

STORE—58 Market street. Rent $850.

DUQUESNE HALL—77 and 79 Third avenue. Rent $500.

BASEMENT—52 Market street. Rent $150.

INQUIRE OF

J. M. GAZZAM,

No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

HENRY REA, JR.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, 305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED
By the car load, bag or bushel.

OFFICES TO LET
In the Iron Front Building,
83 WOOD STREET.
Airy Rooms and good light. Rooms fitted with all modern improvements. Inquire of
HERRON & BATES,
Under St. Charles Hotel.

FOR RENT—
The well known Confectionery Store and Dwelling, No. 109 Federal street, Allegheny, lately occupied by John N. Siemon, with good Bakehouse, Ovens, &c.; also an Ice House attached. This is one of the best locations for a Confectionery in either city, and to a good tenant would be rented for one or more years. Possession given on first of April next. Inquire of H. S. DAVIS, No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny.

UPPER STORIES TO LET,
No. 83 WOOD STREET,
Suitable for Light Manufacturing. Rooms well lighted and easy of access by broad stairway. Inquire of
HERRON & BATES,
Under St. Charles Hotel.

H. H. McCORMICK ... JOHN S. ROBB ... CHRIS SNIVELY.
McCORMICK, ROBB & SNIVELY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh, opposite Court House.

A. PER LEE PEASE, M. D.
Special Attention to Eye Diseases.
No. 83 FIFTH AVENUE,
1p PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1873.

THE postponement of the President's proposed tour through the Southern States is only temporary. The anticipated pressure of public business in March renders this adjournment necessary. The trip will, however, be made at a later period, and will undoubtedly result in much good if the people of that section make up their minds to lay aside old animosities and prejudices, and meet the President in the same courteous and friendly spirit that animates him.

IT HAS just been decided at the Post Office Department that after a letter leaves the mailing office, it passes from the control of the writer, and must be delivered to the person addressed. Should, however, that party not be found, the letter will be returned to the sender, either through the Dead-Letter Office or in accordance with the return request, if there be such on the envelope. This ruling applies as well to "registered" as to ordinary letters. The ruling is one of considerable public importance.

TWO OF the editors of the New York *World* have been summoned to Washington by the Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee, to state the basis of that paper's constant assertions that the late THADDEUS STEVENS received eighty thousand dollars from the Pacific Railroads, for the purpose of influencing his course as a member of Congress in their favor. This is right. There is not the slightest probability that they will be able to prove their charge. If they are, well and good; if not, let them be branded as they deserve. There has been far too much of this currish baying over the graves of dead lions.

A RESOLUTION was last week introduced into the Michigan Legislature, providing for the submission to the people, at the election of 1874, of a Constitutional Amendment making the minority representation system a part of the organic law of that State. It is not probable that the proposition will be adopted. In Illinois, where the plan has been fairly tested, there is so general a feeling of dissatisfaction with its practical workings, that an amendment to the State Constitution has been offered in the Legislature abolishing the new method and providing for a return to the old plan. Actual experience seems to have thoroughly exposed the fallacies of the system.

IF THE Senate will supplement its wise and thoughtful action in rejecting the Soldiers' and Sailors' Bounty Land bill, by meeting out a similar fate to the Agricultural College bill, which was last week rushed through the House by dint of its manager deliberately breaking his promise to allow amendments, that body will still further deserve the good opinion of the country. The donation of public lands for a particular branch of education, which must necessarily be exclusive in its operation, or for the higher branches of education where the original common school system of the country needs support, is of doubtful expediency. It was a fault of the general polity of the slave States to foster collegiate education rather than that of common schools. It was a fault that ought to be corrected by the policy of the government, and especially as the application of the principles of common school education is national, universal and equally beneficent to all.

IT IS to be hoped the project now under consideration by the Legislature for the restoration of the fisheries of this State, may meet with better success than last year, when a bill passed for a similar object was vetoed by Governor GEARY. There does not appear to be any good reason why, with proper management, the waters of the globe may not be made as serviceable, acre for acre, as sources of food supply, as the soil of the earth itself. In many other States of the Union movements are being prosecuted with most salutary results for restocking their waters with the fish which once abundant, have become extinct from over-fishing and want of proper protection with respect to propagation. Hardly any State is more bountifully supplied with water courses than Pennsylvania, and there is little doubt that if a liberal and comprehensive system of fish culture were adopted, the increased supplies of fish food which would presently follow, would compensate an hundred fold for the annual outlay.

THE editor of the New York *Sun* evidently considers discretion to be the better part of valor. Some time ago, while passing through Philadelphia, he was arrested on a libel suit, brought against him by a citizen of this State; giving bail in the sum of five thousand dollars for his future appearance, but forfeiting his recognizances when the case was called, because he knew his conviction was certain if the matter were brought to trial. Being invited by the Centennial Commissioners of this State to address a meeting held in Philadelphia last Saturday in behalf of that enterprise, he declined upon the ground that "free speech in Philadelphia" was not "safe," because under the laws of Pennsylvania "the truth of a libel does not justify it." This is the plea of a coward. We have heretofore shown that all that any editor need be sure of, in any such instance, is to know the truth of what he asserts, and be sure of his capacity to prove it. DANA well enough knew that he could not substantiate his accusations against the prosecutor, and hence he prudently chose to forfeit his bail and continue to indulge in slander at a safe distance. What he is actually afraid of is not the law of libel, but the operation of the law of justice.

MENTION was the other day made in the telegraphic columns of this paper of a gigantic real estate swindle in Chicago, in the shape of the sale, by a gang of unscrupulous speculators, of hundreds of lots in what is termed "the Boulevard addition to Chicago." This so-called "addition" is located in a swamp in the town of Worth, some fifteen miles southwest of the city. The "lots" are six to ten feet one way by twenty to thirty-five the other. There is but one street running in one direction through the plat, the "blocks" being half a mile in length, and about ninety feet in width. The streets are from six to eighth feet in width. The whole thing is one of the most consummate swindles ever attempted in the West. As an evidence of the extensive proportions the fraud has reached, an examination of the records shows that nearly a thousand persons have been duped by the operators. The Chicago papers report that many victims are being daily added to the list, and that parties are now at the East successfully engaged in borrowing money upon this worthless property. We refer to the matter for the purpose of putting our readers on their guard, inasmuch as the high character of city and suburban property in Chicago affords the confederates unusual facilities for the successful carrying out of their designs.

THE Senate Committee on Public Lands is to be commended for its adverse report on the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill passed by the House last December. The bill, if enacted into law, would have required the enormous area of 352,000,000 acres, making eleven States as large as Ohio. Since the first Land Bounty act for military services was passed, eleven other acts have been framed and made law. The total area covered by the twelve laws is 74,000,651 acres. The average price obtained by the soldiers is estimated not to have exceeded, at any one time, thirty-five cents per acre. It is believed that not one per cent. of the beneficiaries of bounty grants ever accepted it in kind, while the remainder parted with it at nominal rates. By this means, the vast area granted passed almost entirely into the hands of speculators, and has since been sold to farmers at greatly enhanced prices. The committee, after a careful review of the various provisions of the bill, unanimously express the opinion that it would be vastly preferable for the government to give the amount of money represented by the proposed grant directly to the soldiers and sailors, and retain the lands for settlement under existing laws, in which opinion nine-tenths of those for whose benefit the measure was ostensibly introduced into Congress will heartily coincide.

THE settlement of what have heretofore been familiarly known as "the Great Plains" of the West has, up to within quite a recent period, been considered doubtful. It is now, however, rapidly being made an accomplished fact. For a distance of some three hundred miles west of the Missouri river, on both sides of the Kansas Pacific Railway, which has its course through the region in question, the country is becoming comparatively well settled. A wealthy English capitalist lately purchased thirty thousand acres of land in this quarter, which he will shortly colonize with a large company of experienced English and Scotch herders and stock raisers. The chief purpose of the proprietor is said to be to develop the fact that the so-called "Plains" are pre-eminently adapted to the raising of sheep. Should the experiment be successful there will soon be a host of imitators, whose flocks of hundreds of thousands will usurp the feeding grounds of the buffalo and the antelope. Many who have seen the immense sheep "runs" of Australia have visited this region, and expressed their opinion that it is immeasurably superior in every respect. The grass of Australia is poor and coarse, and the country is liable to severe droughts; while, on the other hand, the short "curled mesquit," or buffalo grass, of the Plains, is extremely succulent, and the high rolling prairie, traversed with clearstreams, and the absence of flies and burrs, are all decided points in favor of that country. The increase of taxable wealth and national power derived from the settlement of over nine millions of pastoral, agricultural, and mineral lands, and the value conferred upon government lands hitherto lying idle and unproductive, is naturally a matter of great importance to us as a people.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

The Constitutional Convention has borrowed from the Circumlocution Office the pattern of How Not to Do It.

When we wrote our article on the Tax qualifications of voters, deprecating the qualification adopted by the Convention as calculated to render a Registry law impracticable, we little thought that the Convention would follow up its action by prescribing the very thing we dreaded as the consequence of what they had already done. Yet, on the very day that article appeared, the proper committee reported to the Convention a section providing that "it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for a Registration of voters; but no voter shall be deprived of his right to vote by reason of not being on the registry." This proposition is now pending, and is probably now under discussion.

Could anything be more ridiculous than this? You shall have a registry of voters; but the registry shall not be conclusive of a man's right to vote. What, then, is the use of it? If men *not* on the registry are to be allowed to vote, the registry determines nothing. It leaves everything to chance, and instead of having the claims of voters passed on by those appointed to register them, when there is full time and opportunity to inquire into the claims and pass coolly upon them, it remits these claims to be settled at the polls, amid the passions and excitements of election day, when there is neither time to hear them properly nor the requisite coolness of judgment to decide them. Better to have no registry at all than a partial and inconclusive one.

For those who study the business of election frauds want no better opportunity than this offer for crowding in the votes of unqualified men. It throws the door wide open for imposition. Protect it as you may, put guards without number around the ballot-box, yet if the registry of voters is not to be conclusive, and any one can vote who can apparently make out that he has the legal qualifications of a voter, fraudulent voters will comply with all the forms and get their votes in, in spite of all precautions to the contrary.

But, it may be argued, they may just as easily get their names on the registry. Not so. The registry, under the provisions proposed in the new Constitution, will have to be made up two months before the election, and abundant time will thus be allowed to canvass every claim carefully, and decide upon it coolly; whereas, on election day, every body is excited, no one can possibly be cool or free from prejudice, and at many of the polls in the State, it takes nearly all the time to receive the votes of legal and unquestioned voters, leaving no proper amount of time to pass wisely or correctly on the claims of unregistered voters, with excited men all about, clamoring for and against the claimants. The proper time to decide on a man's right to vote is before the election; the day of election should be devoted exclusively to receiving the votes of those whose right to vote has been determined beforehand.

This is the real and the only value of a registry law. It can have no practical effect if it is not, in actual fact, what it purports to be, a list of those who are legally entitled to vote. An incomplete list is no list at all; and a registry which is not an absolute guide to election officers is in reality no registry at all. If election officers are left free to add, on election day, on any pretext or claim whatever, the names of others, then the election officers are masters of the situation and the result is in their hands. Every scheme that ingenuity can devise will be resorted to, to get control of the Election Board; and everything else will thenceforth be easy. With such fellows as BEAMISH in the Sixth and Twelfth wards of Scranton, and many other places we could name, any quantity of fraudulent votes could be marshalled through this open door, and every form of law be complied with.

The only security for pure elections is a Registry that shall be absolute and conclusive. Abundant time will thus be offered, months before election, to canvass and decide on the qualification of voters; and if, in any instance, the Registration Board should place on the list the names of unqualified voters, or omit the names of qualified ones, there are weeks enough left to scrutinize the lists, inquire into the facts of each case, and, if needed, to invoke the powers of the Courts, either to strike off fraudulent names or add those intentionally omitted. All this is impossible on election day; and hence the folly of remitting the inquiry and decision of such cases to the election officers, as the Convention proposes to do by prescribing that no voter shall be denied a vote because his name is not on the registry.

The pet scheme of the Democratic leaders in the Convention, which is now under discussion, to incorporate in the Constitution a provision that all ballots shall be numbered, by the election officers, with the number opposite the name of the voter in the list of voters, is another scheme for trickery and fraud, covered up under the pretense that it will be an absolute security against fraudulent votes. The plea is that if each ballot is numbered as it goes into the box, with the number opposite the name of the voter, any fraudulent vote can be detected and thrown out, if, afterwards, the proof of fraud is made clear. This is plausible but deceptive. It presupposes that all election officers are pure—that all the fraudulent intent exists outside the election room and none inside. Unfortunately, the history of elections in Pennsylvania does not warrant this supposition. Election officers need watching as well as voters; and nothing would be easier, where the skill was equal to the interest, than the putting of wrong numbers on ballots known to be fraudulent.

For instance, when the polls open say, in the Fifth ward of this city, let us supppose two voters present themselves at the window, whose votes will be numbered 1 and 2. A is a Republican and votes first, and his right to vote is unquestioned. B is a Democrat, and his right to vote *is* questioned, and so questionable as to make it sure that he has no right to vote at all. Yet the election officers (we are *supposing* a case) admit his vote. Now A's vote *should* be numbered, under this system, No. 1, and B's should be No. 2; but let us further suppose that the election officer who takes this vote and has a clear conviction that it will be thrown out, if numbered right, should put the number one on B's ballot and two on A's ballot. What would be the result of a scrutiny of the ballot-box after the election? Why, it would be A's vote that would be thrown out, and B's would be retained. The man whose right to vote was unquestioned would lose his vote, and the man who had no right would have his counted. Nothing could be easier than this where the skill is equal to the will; and experience has shown that there is an abundance of effective talent that could be used in this direction. This alleged protection against fraud is simply no protection at all.

And then, the numbering of ballots absolutely destroys their secresy. The election officers could know, if they wanted to, how every voter voted. In many places, where voters are not numerous, and every voter knows every other voter, there is often a great deal of curiosity to know how some peculiarly secretive and sly trimmers vote. A reference to the numbers, if everything was done fairly, would render this easy; and if not fairly done, the deceptive numbers might shoulder on to these suspected men the reputation for casting votes they never cast. No oath of secresy could be depended on to repress the gratification of this curiosity. Grand juries are sworn to secresy; yet the secrets of the grand jury room are not beyond reach, nor does it require any great skill to get possession of them. Such things would leak out, in spite of all the oaths that could be imposed. The knowledge of every man's vote in the district would be common to five or seven men; and one leaky vessel out of either of those numbers would not be an unusual proportion. The old *viva voce* system would be infinitely preferable to this. The object of the ballot is secresy; and every mark on a ballot which a Constitution may authorize effectually destroys that object.

If the purpose of the majority in the Convention is to find out how not to do it, they are on the high road to succeed in that purpose; but if their purpose is really to subserve the cause of purity in elections, let them simplify the qualification of voters instead of complicating them, and prescribe the simplest possible machinery for detecting and preventing fraud. Let them say that every voter who has been one year in the State and two months in his election district, shall have the right to vote, leaving out all tax qualifications whatever; and that his right to vote shall be determined by a Registry Board, who shall register his name as evidence of his right, all decisions of Registry Boards being subject to judicial revision. Beyond that, all is surplusage, full of complications and bewilderments.

LOCAL OPTION.

The people of Pittsburgh, Allegheny city, and such other portions of the county as do not hold their municipal elections on the third Friday in March, and who are favorable to Temperance reform, are not only earnest and emphatic, but unanimous in their demands for the passage of such a supplement to the general Local Option law as shall enable them to vote for or against license to sell intoxicating liquors. Since this privilege has been granted to all other communities in the State, it would be manifestly unjust to withhold it from the people of this county. We hold it, therefore, to be the duty of our members in the Legislature to agree upon a bill for that purpose, at the earliest day possible, and secure its passage. The bill offered by Senator GRAHAM, and which has already passed the Senate, authorizes a vote on the third Friday in April next, under the Local Option law, and would place the people of these cities on the same footing, in regard to this question, as those in other parts of the State. Our advices from Harrisburg are to the effect that this bill can be passed in the House if our members ask for its passage, but not otherwise. The whole responsibility, therefore, is cast upon them, and they need not seek to divide it. We do not propose to discuss the effects of the abolition of the license system, here or elsewhere, under the Option law, nor is the question of the constitutionality of the law one of immediate concern. The Legislature in its wisdom has given to the people of the Commonwealth the right to prohibit license or continue it, as the majority in the various subdivisions may decide; but by an oversight or blunder in the law, the voters of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city cannot exercise this right without additional legislation. Let us say that, at best, the measure is but an experiment, and that the law is of doubtful legality, yet the right of these communities to whatever the law confers is undeniable. The supplement should be passed, giving the same right to vote here for or against license as in other parts of the State.

THINGS IN SPAIN.

Complete uncertainty still rests upon the prospects of the Spanish republic, even as regards the immediate future. Every one perceives so much, that the republican chiefs have undertaken a task of extreme difficulty, which good fortune as well as the greatest prudence and tact can alone enable them to accomplish. In the first place, the friends of popular government in Spain are divided in opinion among themselves. A very large number of them calling themselves democrats, are in favor of a powerful central government, which shall regulate the affairs of the entire country without reference to or respect for its existing provincial and municipal organizations. To these are opposed the republicans of the school of CASTELAR, who recognize those ancient organizations as the foundation and hope of the revolution. Instead of ignoring or destroying those elementary popular governments they would reinvest them in any old rights and privileges of which they may have been deprived, and would make them the constituent parts of a federative republic, like that of the United States, or rather like that of Switzerland. But unfortunately still other views find supporters among these parties friendly to popular rule. The Socialists form a strong party, and the Communists form another, and their differences are not the less fiercely maintained and contested, because to disinterested spectators they seem insignificant. And more numerous perhaps than either of these last named parties is the party which regards the International Society as embodying the essence of all social and political wisdom, and the late Paris Commune as a blessed rule, which if let alone by M. THIERS and his troops would have shown the world how mankind ought to live and be governed. No one appears to know how many of these fanatics there are in Spain, but they are believed to be very numerous among the working classes of the great cities and they are known to be so much in earnest as to be ready at any moment to fight and riot for the realization of their principles or dreams. In Barcelona and some other towns conflicts between them and the troops have already taken place, and it is evident that a good deal of work is thus cut out for the new government, in putting down these turbulent enthusiasts.

A portion of the uncertainty which hangs over the republic is due to the uncertainty which attaches to the sentiments of the army, which has nearly always played the principal part in Spanish revolutions. The army is well known to regard itself as the foundation of the established social and political order, and will, no doubt, assert its position in the present crisis of the country. The higher officers are believed to be for the most part favorable to monarchy, but among the officers of lower rank, and among the troops in general, sentiment is much divided. Thus it is said that while the cavalry and part of the artillery would prefer a kingly government, the infantry branch of the service is in large majority friendly to the government lately proclaimed. Thus the republicans are sure of support from a part of the army, and they hope for the support of the other or royalist portion, from the mere number of royal pretenders among whom their allegiance is divided.

Just as in France, the republic has been favored by the division of sentiment caused by Bonapartism, Orleanism and Bourbonism, the republic of Spain may find strength in the fact that Carlists, Alfonsists and Montpensierists are each equally resolved to push their own candidate. The soldiers, accustomed for some years to act together and unable to agree upon one or other of the royal pretenders, may conclude to accept the republic by way of compromise. It must, however, be admitted that at present the prospects of the republic are anything else than bright, and that there is much probability in the view which seems to be common in France, that the various parties in Spain are busy preparing their forces for one of those fierce and prolonged struggles which have been so common in Spanish history.

THE REMEDY.

The *Nation* mentioning the fact that a Republican organ professes itself "shocked" at the extreme eagerness with which the Credit Mobilier scandals have been caught up and repeated by the newspaper press, evidently thinks that the "shock" would have been more legitimate and becoming, if the reception or treatment of the scandals had been different. It is, however, just possible that the *Nation* may have misunderstood the meaning of the paper referred to. Somewhere in one of his many books, Archbishop TRENCH remarks that though we who use the English language have no single word to denote what the Germans denote by their word *schadenfreude*, and what the Greeks denoted by a word three syllables longer, we are equally as well acquainted with the thing meant by the word—"joy in another's evil!" In a general way, the hearty severity with which the faithlessness to public trust, the meanness of character and the falsehood, not to say the perjury revealed by the late investigation, have been denounced by the press, has been creditable to the profession of journalism. At the same time it cannot be fairly denied that some able editors have shown from the first mere delight in the degradation of the men whose sins have been brought to light. There are many people in every community, so constituted by nature and habit that, to them an infamous charge or a damaging suspicion directed against any person of reputable character, and especially of high position, always seems a self-evident truth, and when the charge or suspicion happens to be sustained by plausible evidence, they are utterly incapable of appreciating or even considering any arguments or facts that may be alleged in refutation. In the thoughts of these people the presumption is always in favor of guilt, not innocence. In the case of one or two of the men implicated in the Credit Mobilier business several of these "devil's advocates" exhibit their peculiar spirit and talents with a frankness which is almost comical and which certainly goes far among cool and disinterested readers to defeat the object of the display. Indeed, but for the superfluous zeal and ingenuity thrown into the assault on corruption by these gentry, the American people might congratulate themselves that, with a press so unanimous and earnest in denouncing bribery and breach of trust on the part of their public men, they need entertain no serious fears for their national future.

As it is, there is really no good reason to despair of the republic. The great heart of the nation is sound enough. In the very causes which make the present scandals seem so appaling and disgraceful will be found the remedial influences destined to restrain and elevate the public men of the time to come. Under another form of government all sorts of peculation and public robbery may be rife and rampant, and yet little more than vague suspicion of the truth ever reach the ears of the people. The select few persons of royal and aristocratic birth who have the control of things cannot afford to let one or more of their number become the subject of scandal. Even when much of the truth leaks out, the worst may still be kept back. Here the people have the whole matter in their own hands, and if scandals of the kind which now disturb the nation shall occur again, the people will have only themselves to blame.

Heretofore the people have been notoriously lenient towards the suspicion, and even the positive charge of illicit gain by public men. The truth seems to be that on account of the relative ease with which a livelihood is gained and money is made in this country, people, with whatever moral indignation they may regard dishonesty, have not felt the rage at being robbed, which is inspired in those old countries where living is difficult and where consequently the peculation of a few officials may tell directly on the daily comforts and enjoyments of whole classes of the population. In those countries nothing but secrecy can prosper the evil business. Here with the lapse of every year the people will come more sensitively to feel the value of money as the foundation of mere comfort in living, and secresy being impossible, bribery will gradually become too perilous a resource for the least scrupulous public man to adopt for the increase of his means.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The homeopathists at Boston are sustained in their recent Supreme Court defeat by the proposition of the Trustees of Boston University to establish a homeopathic school of medicine.

Now that so many specialties have their own journals, there is talk of starting a paper in New York devoted to the records of the city murders that occur from day to day.

An immense amount of capital and great numbers of laborers are reported to be pouring into the iron districts of Georgia. Every day new companies are being formed.

Constantinople would seem to be the most cosmopolitan city in the world. It has nineteen daily papers, printed in the Oriental as well as the Western languages. Five are Turkish, five American, three Greek, four French and two English.

The Supreme Court of California decides that the loss should fall on the bank which pays a "raised check."

The attention drawn towards Cyprian antiquities by General Cesnola's now famous collection has caused the Turkish government to take steps to preserve other "treasure trove" of like kind for the Constantinople Museum of Antiquities.

The lower house of the Maine Legislature has passed a resolution in favor of allowing women to vote; but the main difficulty is to get the Senate to entertain a similar proposition.

There are two young ladies in the Postoffice Department at Washington, who do all the translating, *i. e.*, of four different languages. The work is very severe, and the Postmaster General has asked the Postoffice Committee to increase their salary to $1,600. For the same services performed by men, twice the pay asked would be considered inadequate compensation.

The suggestion for the establishment of a line of steamers to be specially constructed for the purpose of conveying to Europe the superfluous cattle of our Western States is meeting with approval in England.

The tunnel under Mont St. Gothard has advanced four hundred feet into the heart of the mountain, and in the course of a few years the famous mountain pass, which has so long been one of the grandest gateways of the world, will be rendered useless.

Prominent colored persons of Washington are making extensive preparations for an inauguration ball on the 6th of March. They say they are satisfied with the admission of their right to attend the white people's ball of the 4th of March, but, in view of all the circumstances, they think it better to have one of their own.

A Vermont landlord has offered to abandon the sale of liquor if his townsmen will pay him $400 a year, thus assuming part of his loss. The townspeople refuse, and threaten him with prosecution if he continues the traffic.

The rapidity with which fish will multiply is illustrated by the fact that fourteen years ago, fourteen black bass were placed in the Potomac river as an experiment, and to-day that is the best stream in the country for black bass fishing.

A decision just rendered at Boston establishes the accountability of employers for injuries received from defective machinery. A man employed in a marble works in 1870, was seriously injured by the fall of a shaft, owing to imperfect machinery, and has recovered $2,000 damages.

Dr. Freer, of the Rush Medical Institute of Chicago, bled a dog to death the other day and then revived him by injecting a portion of the blood, the fibrin having been entirely removed.

New York proposes to utilize salt water for putting out fires and cleaning streets. The mains are to be kept full by engines stationed at the water-front, and a new kind of hydrant is proposed, one containing five hundred feet of hose in a case, ready for instant use.

The planting season has fairly commenced in some parts of South Carolina. Large quantities of fertilizers have been bought by planters, and the indications are that their use will be increased this year above all precedent.

There is said to be good ground for belief that several leading conservatives are intriguing for the revival of the Hohenzollern candidature for the throne of Spain.

The San Diego *Union* has been shown an oyster shell measuring 22x9 inches, which had been found by Chinamen on the coast of Lower California. Quite a number of other mammoth oysters shells were brought up by the same parties from the same locality.

The people of Albany, New York, are to be called out by the fire alarm, if the ice in the river breaks up at night, that they may all turn out and help the merchants in the vicinity of the docks to save their goods.

The establishment of diet kitchens, from which suitably prepared food may be issued on the requisition of the dispensary physicians, is Charity's last project in New York city.

PERSONAL.

The claim of the heirs of Richard W. Meade and the children of the late General George G. and Commodore R. W. Meade, asking payment of a debt due the said Richard W. Meade by Spain, prior to the treaty of 1819, (which said debt was assumed by the United States, which released the government of Spain from the payment of said debt), amounting to the sum of $373,879 88, is before the Committee on Claims of the House.

Governor Seward, at the invitation of the Massachusetts Legislature, delivered, in 1849, a memorial address in honor of John Quincy Adams, which has been universally acknowledged to be the most eloquent and the most just tribute to that great statesman ever made. Now the son of John Quincy Adams has been invited by the Legislature of New York to deliver a memorial address in honor of Governor Seward, and has accepted the invitation.

The raising of a beard seldom attracts much notice save among the immediate friends of the raiser. Chief Justice Chase's attempt in this line is being commented on by the entire press.

The chief of the Apache Indians is thus described: Cochise is about six feet high; shoulders slightly rounded by age; features quite regular, head large and well proportioned; countenance rather sad; hair long and black, with some gray intermixed; face smooth, the beard pulled out with pincers, as is the custom with Indians.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has lately visited Washington, the guest of Senator and Mrs. Harlan, whose daughter married Robert Lincoln.

Joaquin Miller, it is announced, is writing a poem entitled "By the Sun-down Seas," which will be published in London next fall.

Rufus Merry, of Chester, Conn., counts among his living descendants 135 children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Still works at his trade at the age of eighty-eight, and has been a strict church member for half a century, not approving of a "short life and a merry one."

There is comfort for the lean kine in an article in *Appleton's Journal*, maintaining that it is not always the most robust and apparently the most healthy men who live the longest:

"Twenty years ago everybody would have given Forrest the change of prolonged life over Macready, his great rival, for Macready was gaunt, feeble, excessively nervous and irritable and a severe student. But Macready lives at the age of eighty, and Forrest is dead at the age of sixty-six. When the poet Bryant was thirty-eight his health was feeble. He was a sufferer from dyspepsia, and gave premonitions of an early demise. Who then supposed he would outlive his friend Cooper, a splendid specimen of robust health, and that near eighty he would be enjoying a hale and hearty old age, while so many of his compeers—Irving, Paulding, Halleck, Willis, Morris, Cooper, Verplanck—would be sleeping in their graves?"

Charles Bradlaugh, the great English Republican, is coming to this country to lecture next season. He is a large, powerful man, of about forty-five, a cross between Henry Ward Beecher and Robert Collyer, with a ringing voice and a mastery of oratory unknown to any other speaker now living in Great Britain. He is adored by his followers and intensely hated by society and the government. What he knows about Ireland and official life in England will be worth telling.

New Life for the Languid.

Perfect health is vouchsafed to few. Probably ninety people out of every hundred who call themselves healthy have their "turns" of languor, exhaustion, depression of spirits and bodily pain. At these times a wine glass full of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is as refreshing as "the shadow of a rock in a weary land." It invigorates and rests the system and cheers the mind. The effect of the Bitters in cases of nervous debility, produced either by undue physical exertion, over-study, intense anxiety, or any other cause, is wonderfully reviving and invigorating. In fact, this healthful vegetable restorative possesses medicinal properties which entitle it to the rank of an article of prime necessity, and it should be kept on hand in every dwelling and promptly taken as a remedy for all minor ailments as well as for more serious complaints.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.
George A. Kelly & Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
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NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE
Centaur Liniment
—Has cured—does cure, and will cure more cases of Rheumatism—stiff joints, swellings and lameness upon man and beast in one day, than all other articles have in a hundred years. One says—"I have not held a pen in seven months—now I am all right." Another, that "The Centaur Liniment cured a frightful burn without a scar;"—another, "It restored to use a hopelessly lame horse, worth four hundred dollars," etc. Try it once. It is a wonderful thing.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

DRY GOODS.
Always Complete,
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND AT
Jas. Caldwell & Co's

Wamsutta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay Mills, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.
5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nassau Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.
A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.
BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.
New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.
BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
DISSOLUTION.
The firm of MONTGOMERY, CHAFFEY & PATTERSON has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES S. PATTERSON retiring therefrom. The business of the late firm will be set led by the undersigned, who will continue the business at No. 264 Liberty street.
J. M. MONTGOMERY,
W. T. CHAFFEY.
Pittsburgh, February 20, 1873.
In retiring from the firm of MONTGOMERY, CHAFFEY & PATTERSON, I take pleasure in recommending the new firm to our customers and the trade.
JAMES S. PATTERSON.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.
The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of
L. M'INTOSH & CO.,
Without other change in our partnership.
C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
H. ANSCHUTZ & SONS,
Stove Manufacturers, 214 Liberty street and corner of East Ohio and North street, Allegheny, was dissolved January 1st, 1873, by the death of J. H. Anschutz.
The business will be carried on by the remaining partners, under the firm name of
H. ANSCHUTZ & SON.
February 18, 1873. MWF

FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Children's Furs.
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
R. H. PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.

REMOVED.
GILL & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE
New, Large and Elegant Four-Story IRON FRONT WAREHOUSE,
No. 253 LIBERTY STREET,
Five Doors from Head of Wood Street,
And are now receiving one of the Largest SPRING STOCKS ever brought to the market. An examination is solicited by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere.
ALL GOODS SOLD AT THE LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
Royal Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third avenue and Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

ALBERT J. SCHWARTZ,
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
No. 143 LIBERTY AVENUE,
FMW OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.
BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
AT
McKEE'S,
59 MARKET STREET,
For Ten Days.
A. D. McKee, in order to make room for
SPRING STOCK,
Will Close Out AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL during the next Ten Days the balance of Stock on hand of
Fancy Silks,
Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Sacques,
Shawls, Alpacas,
Cassimeres,
Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.

As all the Goods have been Marked Down to a Low Figure, and some of them 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST, this is a rare opportunity to secure Bargains in SILKS, DRESS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
A. D. McKEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
ARE NOW OPENING
New Spring Goods
AT
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.

BLACK ALPACAS
Extra good value, at 25, 30, 37, 45, 50, 60, 65 and 75 cents. We claim that our Alpacas cannot be surpassed for brilliancy of color, finish, weight or price in this country.

WHITE ALPACAS
Same grade of goods as our Black, at 37, 50, 65, and 75 cents. Extra good value.

BLACK SILKS.
We invite special attention to our BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT, which for range of prices and superiority of quality cannot be surpassed.
Also, New Styles and Colorings in
SILK STRIPED POPLINS,
SILK MIXED POPLINS,
CHENE MOHAIR,
PLAIN ALPACAS AND POPLINS,
ALL WOOL CASHMERES,
GREEN and BLACK STRIPED POPLINS,
BLACK AND WHITE POPLINS,
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

WHITE GOODS.
We are now opening a line of White Goods of our own importation, consisting of Swiss makes, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Spot Swiss, Striped Swiss, Striped Nainsooks, White P. K., Victoria Lawn, &c., to which we invite the attention of both Wholesale and Retail Buyers, as the assortment is very complete, and we guarantee prices as low as any New York quotation.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Table Linens, Damasks, Towels, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Tickings, Furniture Checks, &c., at Low Prices.

We are receiving and opening NEW GOODS every day, thus keeping our Stock always full, fresh and complete.
A. W. Erwin & Co.
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

PROPOSALS.
ST. LOUIS
Water Works,
1873.
TO MACHINISTS.
SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED PROPOSALS FOR
High Service Pumping Engines,
Will be received at the Office of the Board of Water Commissioners, City of St. Louis, northwest corner of Eighth and Pine streets, until 12 o'clock noon, of
SATURDAY, March 15th, 1873,
For constructing and building upon and within the foundation walls provided for them, TWO DOUBLE CYLINDER CONDENSING BEAM ENGINES, coupled to one Crank and Fly-wheel.
The Engines to be built of the form and dimensions as shown on the Plans, and described in the Contract and Specifications. The large Steam Cylinders to be 80 INCHES in diameter, and the small ones to be 50 INCHES in diameter.
The Engines and all appurtenances to be complete and ready for use by or before the 15th day of July, 1874.
A statement giving the weight of certain parts of the Machine as calculated by the Constructing Engineer, will be furnished on application to this office.
The amount of security required will be FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and upon the award of the Contract, this security may be increased to any amount less than the total amount of contract, if the Board so determine—and the adequacy and sufficiency of the securities offered will be determined by the Board of Water Commissioners.
N. B.—Bidders for this Engine should strictly adhere to all the requirements set forth in the printed proposals attached to the form of Contract and Specifications. The drawings can be examined and the form of Contract and Proposal with Specifications attached, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Room No. 6, corner of Eighth and Pine streets, St. Louis, and at the office of Mr. RUMPF, Constructing Engineer, West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, New York.
Also at the same time and place, Proposals will be received from ENGINE BUILDERS, who desire to submit their own designs for a Pumping Machine capable of pumping twenty-four (24) million United States gallons in twenty-four hours. Provided, however, that if the Board shall not approve the design of the Engine, the bid shall not be considered, and, furthermore, that final decision on any proposal accompanied by the designs of the bidders, even if the price and general plan should be found acceptable by the Board, may be deferred until full Drawings and specifications have been submitted to the Board for approval.
All Proposals, based upon any designs other than the design submitted by the Board, must be accompanied by a Certified Check to the amount of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($10,000), as security that the party making the bid will accept and sign the contract if awarded to him (If the bid is accepted, contract will be drawn in accordance with proposal.) Said Check is to be returned to each of the parties bidding, in the event of the contract not being awarded to him, and to the successful bidder after the Contract, with approved security, is duly signed.
All such proposals shall also state the time at which said Engine will be completed.
The Board reserves to itself the right to reject all bids, should it deem it to the interest of the city of St. Louis to do so.
For any further information, apply at the office of the Board.
JOSEPH BROWN,
Mayor and ex-officio President.
ROBT. M. RENICK,
Acting President.
HENRY FLAD,
WM. H. STONE,
Board of Water Commissioners.
Attest: ASHTON P. JOHNSON, Secretary.
St. Louis, February 1, 1873.

PROPOSALS.
OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH FIRE COMMISSIONERS, February 21, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until MARCH 1st for the
Services of a Veterinary Surgeon
FOR THE
PITTSBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT,
FOR ONE YEAR.
All Proposals to be addressed to
J. H. McILROY,
Chairman of Commission.
The Commission reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS will be received until FEBRUARY 24 for Two (2) Stone Abutments on Pine Creek, in Sharpsburg and Etna Boroughs, on the road leading from the Butler Plank Road to the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge. Work to be done by the Perch. For information apply to
A. KELLY,
G. A. CHALFANT, Etna.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, P

DRY GOODS.
1873. February 24. 1873.
NEW GOODS
Specialties.
At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Repp.
At 18¾c, Striped Japs.
At 12½c, Gray Dress Goods.
At 25c, Beautiful Spring Goods.
At 50c, Black Striped Mohairs.
At 62½c, Black Striped Sateens.
At 50c, Beautiful Striped Goods.
At 25c, Black Poplin Alpacas.
At 25c, Colored Poplin Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas—extra value.

BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
MOHAIRS, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also, Sole Agent for Western Pennsylvania, for the
Celebrated Bazar Patterns,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

BULLETIN
Of New Goods Just Received.
Gilt, Silver and Jet ARROWS.
LACE VEILS.
THE PERINOT KID GLOVES, every pair (except stitched) warranted.
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At $1, Embroidered Linen Sets, worth $2.
At 3c, Ladies' Ruffled Collars.
At 3c, Ladies' Linen Collars.
At 6c, Ladies' Colored Gloves.
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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 22, 1873.

The general condition of business throughout the country is attracting the attention of all thoughtful men, while there are many causes operating to create a condition of stringency and distrust. We cannot see that they are such as may not, by judicious management, be held within control, and the passed embarrassment be avoided. The situation at large is but the result of the condition of individual men and firms, and it behoves each man to correct and avoid errors, and thus better the condition of business at large. We need a reduction of indebtedness, a curtailing of credits, and prompt settlement of obligations. The few men of large cash resources excepted, it is obvious that a man's ability to pay promptly depends upon the promptness with which he himself is paid, and it should be equally obvious that promptness in him helps the same in others When a debt is admitted to be valid and is due, and the person owing it is able to pay, it is dishonest to cause delay and demand time for unnecessary verification of the account, and by such expedients cling to the money till the last moment. No man owns the funds on hands except the excess over his indebtedness, yet this delay in settling accounts is constantly practised by persons able to pay promptly, but wait because they dislike to part with the money. This slowness of collections is one name for tightness of the money market, and between everybody's paying as early as he can and everybody's paying as late as he can there is a difference wide enough to affect business to its great help or its great hurt. Dollars in rapid motion mean ease in money; dollars lagging on the way mean the contrary. All profits being the gain of exchanges and all business being only exchanges, whatever facilitates exchanges is a help all round, and whatever hinders them is equally an injury all round. Business men who are habitually slow and reluctant to pay their current debts ought in justice and truth, to receive correspondingly low mercantile ratings, no matter what their responsibility is for they do all they can to increase friction in business movements.

—As Petroleum stocks still excite some little interest we give the following quotations made on the New York Petroleum Board:

	Bid.	Asked.
Benneheff Run	15	30
Bergen Coal & Oil	...	20
Bliven Oil	...	50
Blood Farm	5	...
Brevort	...	3 00
Buchanan Farm	30	50
Central	25	50
Home	75	1 50
New York & Allegheny	1 00	...
Northern Light	25	...
Phillips Pet	5	15
Pithole Creek	...	1 00
Rathbone Oil	20	30
Rynd Farm	20	30
Second National	...	40
United Petroleum Farms	20	25
United States	25	50
Webster	4	10
Manhattan	...	15

—We quote the following report of the condition of the Western money market:

There are no new features to note in the way of local finances. The banks generally report the loan market close and stringent, notwithstanding the steadily increasing supply of money, the demand having increased to a larger extent than the supply. Therefore, while a large number of applicants are partially supplied a proportionately larger number are refused, and the complaints are numerous. Grain operators continue to be the most numerously represented of any class of borrowers, though provision operators and packers are not slow in coming forward to claim their proportion of aid. There does not appear to be any great amount of currency going into the interior, nor is the general mercantile interest of the city borrowing to any great extent.—*Chicago Post.*

—The application at the banks for discounts are fortunately not large or pressing, as the ability of the banks to take paper is restricted by the short supply of currency, and the market is close at 8@10 per cent. for prime mercantile paper; but there was less shipment of currency to the country to-day, and at the close there were rather less indications of unusual stringency. Outside of bank first-class business paper was negotiated at 10 per cent.—paper having two months, to run as well as that bridging over the dull months of summer being placed at this figure, although there were exceptional transactions at 12 per cent.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 22, 1873.

REMARKS.—To day being the 22d of February, and by law declared a legal holiday, all banks and banking houses were closed, as was also many business houses either all or a part of the day. Add to this the fact that the weather was cold and disagreeable, rendering out door business anything but agreeable, and it may readily be imagined that but little business was transacted. Those who have been looking forward to an early spring, from present appearances, seem doomed to disappointment, and it would not surprise us in the least to see the rivers again frozen over ere the advent of gentle spring. Verily, the ground hog was sensible in returning to his sleeping apartment.

With regard to the general tone of the market we have nothing new or interesting to furnish the reader. The flour and grain markets are still in an uncertain condition, with the odds in favor of lower prices. Bacon and provisions, groceries and other leading commodities are unchanged in price, with a moderately active trade reported. The present cold weather and the approach of Lent will have the effect of keeping up the price of eggs for a time. Prime table butter is scarce and in demand. Apples sell slow at previous quotations. There is a fair demand for clover and timothy seeds. Oats and corn are in large supply and the market is a dull one.

The following are the receipts of corn, wheat, barley, rye, oats, flour, apples, cheese, butter and pieces of bacon, since our last report:

Wheat, sacks	1,184	Barley, sacks	210
Rye, sacks	189	Corn, sacks	575
Oats, sacks	1,964	Flour, barrels	1,593
Cheese, boxes	129	Apples, barrels	373
Butter, packages	71	Bacon, pieces	1,250

We omit our usual extended quotations.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 22.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 17½c. Grain and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Provisions active. Bulk meats—Shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7½c; clear sides 7¾c. Hams 9½c. Sugar cured hams 13½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain nothing done. Wheat $1 68. Corn quiet at 45a46c. Oats quiet at 41c. Refined petroleum dull and lower; car lots standard white 16c; small lots 17c; State oil, legal test, 24c.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 60a1 80. Corn 44c. Oats 30a34c. Provisions firm. Bulk meats—Shoulders 4¾c; clear rib sides 6½c; clear sides 6¾c. Lard 7¾c. Hams 7¾a12½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 22.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; yellow 48c. Oats—Demand good at 36c. Hogs $5 25 a5 60. Clover seed $5 25.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 24, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, February 17	4,467	....	1,638
Tuesday, February 18	4,329	....	1,332
Wednesday, February 19	4,375	....	2,820
Thursday, February 20	3,973	....	418
Friday, February 21	5,302	574	1,311
Saturday, February 22	3,613	....	1,130
Total for week	25,990	574	8,645
Since January 1	166,638	7,022	41,567
To February 22, 1873	192,268	7,596	50,212
Same time 1872	148,947	8,525	71,057
Same time 1871	83,950	14,841	51,612
Same time 1870	98,033	10,524	49,021
Same time 1869	90,533	11,259	40,002
Same time 1868	143,733	3,256	38,097

BUSINESS.

The market for the week just closed was decidedly a dull one, particularly during the early part. On Thursday and Friday prices ruled rather stronger but no higher. Holders have evidently made up their minds to make no further concessions. They have about made up their mind to obtain present prices or hold on to their oil. The fact is oil for some time past has been selling at an unusually low figure. Parker's is selling at about the figures that were current last week. The next movement we have will be an upward one, in the meantime the receipts of crude is steadily increasing.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	23,278	25,990

The following are the receipts of crude oil from all points by river and rail for the past nine years, from January 1, to

February 22, 1873, bbls	192,268
Same time 1872	148,947
Same time 1871	83,950
Same time 1870	98,033
Same time 1869	90,533
Same time 1868	143,733
Same time 1867	80,553
Same time 1866	45,835
Same time 1865	4,707

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,275	574
Allegheny Valley Railroad	13,473	8,645
Total	14,748	9,219

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years from January 1, to February 22:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penna Railroad	11,259	10,524	14,841	8,525	7,596
A. V. Railroad	40,002	49,021	51,612	71,057	50,212
Total	51,226	59,545	66,453	79,582	57,808

Saturday.

Business generally was suspended, at least so far as the oil trade was concerned there was nothing done. We omit details.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 22.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market is unchanged and firm at yesterday's quotations. The home refined market was nominally 12c in bulk and 16c in bbls. Sales:

700 bbls upper creek, O. P.	$2 25
500 bbls upper-creek, O. P.	2 22½
500 bbls upper creek, T. P.	2 22½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 40
300 bbls Oil City, spot	2 42½
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 20
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 20
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 17½
1,000 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 10
300 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 12½

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

In consequence of the day being observed as a holiday, we have no dispatches by this line.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via. A. V. R. R.,

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 21, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Refining Co.	J P Logan, Phila	669
Central Ref'g Co.	Waring, K & Co, Phila	50
Lockhart, F & Co.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	567
Wormser, M & Co.	Waring, K & Co, Phila	200
Citizens' Oil Co.	J R McKee, New York	240
Citizens Oil Works	Ferguson & Wood	60
C G Beggs	J R Bartlett & Co, N Y	61
Total		1,847

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
O J Greer	Riverside O W	80
Wm Stewart	Star Oil Works	162
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	80
B S Duncan	Hutchinson Oil Works	163
N W Stevenson	Liberty O W	906
O J Greer	Bell's Yard	74
N W Stevenson	Anchor Oil Works	388
O J Greer	Cochran & Irvin	304
Parker, T & Co	Excelsior Oil Wk's	80
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	394
N W Stevenson	Commercial Oil W'ks	535
J P Wood	American Oil Wks	466
N W Stevenson	Peerless Oil Works	465
O J Greer	Citizens' Oil Co	1,255

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Riverside Oil W'ks	80	Star Oil Works	162
Sunbeam Oil W'ks	80	Hutchinson O W	163
Liberty Oil Works	906	Anchor Oil Works	388
Bell's Yard	74	Cochran's Yard	304
Excelsior Oil W's	80	Crystal O W	394
Commercial Oil W	535	American O W'ks	466
Peerless Oil W's	465	Citizens' Oil Works	1,255

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 22, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day have been light. There is nothing doing in the yards, and prices are nominal. Most of the buyers have gone East, and from appearances there will be no trade until next Tuesday. The market toward the close was worse than at the opening. On Wednesday trade ruled moderately active, but on Thursday opened draggy and closed dull, with prices a shade lower. Since then there has been no life in the business, and on every hand we hear complaints of the unsatisfactory condition. Following are the rates current:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, $7a7 10; prime 1,400 lbs steers, $6 75 to $6 87; prime 1,300 lbs steers, $6 25a6 60; prime 1,200 lbs steers, $5 50a5 75; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $5a5 25; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $4 25a4 75; bulls, $2 50a4 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs continue light. The market is active, with a demand fully up to the supply. The most enquiry is for prime Philadelphia hogs, which sell readily for $5 50 to $5 75. The trade for York hogs is not so good, and the market for this grade is quiet, though firm. Following are the rates current:

Extra Philadelphia $5 75; prime do $5 50 to $5 75; prime Yorkers $5 20 to $5 30; fair do $4 80 to $5 10.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

February 22.—In Scotch pig trade continues quiet; a few lots have changed hands, mostly to be held for higher prices; market firm and the tendency still upward, yet there is no disposition on the part of consumers to buy beyond immediate wants, as for some time past. The sales are 200 tons glinton in lots, part at $56; 650 do Glengarnock, $57; and 400 do from dock at full prices. American pig is firm at our quotations. At the meeting of the manufacturers, held Wednesday last, no action was taken as regards advancing the price of No. 1 to $55, as was contemplated. We hear of no transactions in this market. New English rails are quiet and nominal at $70@71, gold, and American $80 currency, without sales. Old English are firm at $59 @60 for D. H., and $57@58 for T.; a lot of 30 tons street rails sold on private terms. Scrap is in fair demand. $57 50@60 is the asking price from yard; sales of 900 to 1,000 tons wrought have been made at a shade under our quotations, and 350 do from dock, on private terms. Refined bar continues in fair demand and firm at previous quotations, though deliveries cannot be made on account of the wretched state of the streets. Russia sheet is held at 16½c gold for 12 and 13, and 17c for assortments—there is no number 9 here. Galvanized sheet will probably be advanced to 10 per cent. discount—now 15.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

February 22.—The tone of the market for pig iron is a trifle firmer, but buyers are not operating to any extent. Some 3,000 tons have been disposed of, at $50 for No. 1 foundry, and $48@49 for No. 2 do. We quote white and mottled at $34, and gray forge at $40, both at the furnace.

Manufactured Iron.—Bar is steady at 4 2-10c ℔ lb. There are but few old rails here, and but few on the way. We quote at $58@60. New rails are selling in a small way at $82@84 at the mills. No. 1 wrought scrap commands $53@55, and No. 1 cast $39@40.

Scotch Pig—The market is firm, and buyers only purchase to supply immediate wants. Small sales of Glengarnock, from second hands, at $50 50, and Eglinton at $54.

Old metals are steady. We quote:

Brass, light	16 @17 c	Copper, h'vy	25 @26½c
Brass, heavy	20 @22 c	Zinc	4½@ c
Copper, light	24 @24½c	Lead	6¼@ c

Nails have been advanced to $5 25 ℔ keg, with a light movement.

Anchors and chains are quiet. Sales of the former at 8½c, and the latter, 1¼ inch, at $6 50—a decline.—*Price Current.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

February 22.—There has been a better demand, and there is an improved feeling generally among dealers. The few manufacturers that are in the city are purchasing quite freely at the present reduced rates. Holders are of the opinion that prices have touched bottom, and that the question of receding further is a thing of the past. Receipts of domestic continue fair, and are mostly of a good quality. The quantity of foreign afloat is estimated at a very low figure. The stock here is considered sufficient for all present demands, and is well assorted; the sales foot up 7,000 lbs. Cape at 36 cents; 50 bales do, 3?a39; 15 do. spring California, 36½; 58 do, fall do 33a36c; 5,000 lbs scoured do 80a90c; 20 bales Oregon 47a49c; 10 000 lbs XX Pennsylvania 61c; 10,000 lbs scoured domestic fleece 90ca$1; 5,000 lbs unwashed do 45c; 5,000 lbs do combing 62½c; 3,000 lbs X State and No 1, 55c; 2,000 lbs mixed 35c; 50 bales Australian, 20,000 lbs pulled, 10,000 lbs Colorado, 12,000 lbs low Texas, 15,000 lbs spring California, 10 000 lbs domestic fleece, 1,000 lbs scoured fine do, 3,000 lbs Michigan, and 400 bales Montevideo (sold previously), on private terms. By auction, 216 bales Syrian sold at 8a28c; 40 do Moussoul 22a29c, and 86 do bed 9½a13½c, cash and 4 months.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

February 22.—Prices favor buyers and there is very little movement. Small sales are reported. The quotations are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 64@66c; X at 63@65c; medium (½ to ¾ blood), 64a65c; coarse (¼ blood), 63c; common 60c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other Western States, fine (X to XX), 60@63c; medium, 64@65c; coarse, 60c; 64@67c; fine unwashed, 41@43c; medium unwashed, 44@45c; coarse and burry unwashed, 40@44c; combing unwashed, 57@60c; washed combing, 78@80c; Philadelphia No 1 and super pulled, 56@60c; Philadelphia merino pulled, 53@55c; western super pulled 53@55c; western merino pulled, 53@55c.—*North American.*

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Cotton dull but unchanged at 20c. Flour quiet and weak at $7 85a8 20. Wheat dull at $1 70a1 73. Corn dull and prices declined to 35a40c. Rye nominal at 82c. Oats quiet at 30a38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Linseed oil firm at 93a95c. Eggs firm at 23c. Provisions strong. Mess pork nominal at $13 50 Lard quiet; steam 7¾c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 7c; clear sides 7¼a7¾c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 7¾a7¾c; clear sides 7¾a7¾c. Hogs firm; shippers $4 65a4 80; butchers $5 00a5 25; receipts 875 head. Whisky firm at 87c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 2 spring $1 26 a1 28. Corn dull and prices nominal; No 2 mixed 31c. Oats dull; No 2, 26½a27c. Barley and rye little doing. Whisky lower at 89a90c. Mess pork firm at $13 75 cash. Dry salt meats active; shoulders 4½c; clear sides 6¾c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 5½a5¾c; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear sides 7¾a8c. Lard firm at 7¾c. Hogs firm at $4 25a4 85; mostly $4 60a4 70. Cattle active and firm; common to choice Texan $2 00a4 50; fair to choice steers $4 50a 6 00.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 22.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; good ordinary 17¼a17½c; low middling 18½c; receipts 1,575 bales; shipments 995 bales; stock 29,490 bales. Flour dull and prices nominal. Corn meal scarce at $3 20. Oats quiet at 50c. Hay $18a23. Bran firmer at $22. Bulk meats—Demand good at full prices; shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear sides 7¾c. Lard quiet and unchanged in every respect.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1873.

Calabria	February 26	Liverpool
Arragon	February 26	Bristol
Wyoming	February 26	Liverpool
MARCH.		
Atlantic	March 1	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 23, 1873.

River sixteen feet and falling. Departed for Pittsburgh—Julia, at 9 A. M. Cloudy and freezing.

M.

Drowning of Capt. Anawalt, of the Steamer Davage.

LOUISVILLE, February 22.—While the Davage was attempting to land at Pekinpaugh's, sixty-five miles below this city, Thursday night, during the heavy gale, her Captain, John W. Anawalt, fell overboard and was drowned. All efforts of the crew to recover the body were unavailing. The boat was blown under the trees, and it is supposed Capt. Anawalt was knocked off by a limb.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Lock No. 3.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Julia No. 2	Stull	Zanesville.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Lock No. 3.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Nine feet four inches and falling.

Boats Departing This Day.

Lock No. 3	Mail boat	2 P. M.
Wheeling	Carrie Brooks	Darlington, 2 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated nine feet four inches and falling. The weather was intensely cold and freezing hard. The Allegheny was running full of heavy ice, making navigation dangerous.

THE mail packet E. Bennett, Capt. Carmack, takes her departure at 2 P. M.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* thinks the Lady Lee cleared $6,000 on her last trip to Shreveport.

THE steamer Oil City No. 2 was raised yesterday. She will be placed in the docks for repairs at once.

THE steamer Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Saturday.

THE packet Brill, Captain M. A. Cox, is fast filling up for Nashville, and will have dispatch. Hurry down the freight.

THE Mountaineer is on her way down the Missouri from DeWitt, where she wintered. She is the first boat down this season.

THE Ironton *Journal* says the towboat Petrel is now lying at Ceredo, righted up, and contrary to former report, has her boilers aboard all right.

THE mammoth steamer Mollie Moore, Captain Arnold, has decided to lay over until Tuesday, at which time she will take her departure for St. Louis.

THE new steamer Pembroke, of the Cardiff and New York line, was launched at Renfrew, Scotland, 15th inst., and is expected to leave Cardiff on the 12th prox.

THE *Ohio River Traveler* says: That infernal nuisance, the Newport bridge, compels passing steamers to recognize it by lowering their chimneys and jackstaffs.

THE punctual packet Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, takes her departure this day at 2 P. M. for Wheeling and intermediate ports. Our attentive friend Wm. Harbison will be found in the office.

THE steamer Julia No. 2, Captain Stull, after a long absence, will be found at the landing. She will return to Zanesville on Tuesday at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers can make their arrangements accordingly.

THE St. Louis *Times* says that a prominent steamboat owner of that city is prospecting for bids for the building of a new boat 300 feet in length by 55 feet beam and 8 feet depth of hold. The party in question is wealthy and is able to bring out one of the finest steamers afloat.

THE first boat to ascend the Mississippi river last season was the Northwestern, which had laid up at the Hannibal wharf all winter. That same afternoon the towboat St. Johns passed down from Quincy *en route* to St. Louis. That was March 5th. It is expected the river will be open sooner this season.

THE Ripley *Bee* says: Our ferry can now be called either a "squadron" or a "fleet." It consists of a flat, manned by two oarsmen and a pilot, and a skiff, in case of an urgent emergency. The flat walks the river like a thing of life, and the voyage across the river is easily made in three-quarters of an hour.

THE St. Louis *Globe* says that the ice took more snags and sawyers out of the bed of the Missouri river than five government snagboats could in a year, and did it "free gratis for nothing" at that. The same paper contradicts all reports that an award had been made for the transportation of government supplies up Missouri river.

THE three largest steamers afloat on the Mississippi arrived at Memphis on Thursday, the Thompson Dean, Great Republic and Belle Lee. The Great Republic was drawing eleven and half feet of water and had plenty of deck room, although her guards amidships were in the water. Her remodeling is a success, and she is the largest freighter on the river and the most elegant passenger steamer afloat.

THE telegraph brings us the sad announcement of the drowning of Capt. John W. Anawalt of the tow boat Mary Davage, sixty-five miles below Louisville, on Thursday night. Capt. Anawalt was an experienced and gentlemanly officer, and was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He leaves a wife and several small children to mourn his untimely end.

THE Nashville *Union and American* facetiously says: The John Gilmore, the boat that butted the bridge down, has a tow of coal for the Gas Works and is looked for. She is the first craft that has ever been known to be successful in the railroad business, and although slightly disfigured, is still in the ring. The Imperial attempted to take stock in our rail road bridge several years ago. All that remains of the Imperial now is a portion of one of the chimneys, fished out of the river during the low water last summer.

THE Great Republic was offered at Cairo all she wanted. Below that point there are on the bank awaiting her about 5,000 tons of freight which she would like to take, but cannot. One party was very anxious for Capt. Thorwegan to take 10,000 sacks of corn, but was obliged to refuse. On account of the rivers, navigation being impeded by ice, no trains left for Cairo, and the Great Republic will, consequently lay over till Tuesday evening, and leave Memphis Wednesday evening. She would have had on leaving about 150 passengers, mostly for the round trip, but she ran aground on a sand bar and remained there too long.

THE Galveston *News*, of the 16th, says: It has been ascertained that Tom Hourigan, one of the white deck hands on the Jones, is among the missing, making twenty-one in all, who lost their lives in that terrible disaster. Captain Sterrett, of the Diana, says he searched for the wreck of the Jones for an hour or more this morning, but the fog was so dense that he was unable to find it. The wreck is reported to be sunk opposite the mouth of Clear creek, with only a part of the wheel above water. Mr. Ross, the keeper of Red Fish light, with several other gentlemen, searched all day yesterday for the bodies of those drowned, but without success.

THURSDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following Wharfage collections for the week ending last evening amounted to $191 15

After the Bostona had passed under the Newport bridge yesterday afternoon, going up, in attempting to raise her chimneys something gave way, and they fell with a crash on the roof. She dropped back, and landed long enough to ascertain that no other damage was done, and, without putting out a line, and with only the stumps of her chimneys for smoke to escape through, started up the river again.

The Bengal Tiger started to Pittsburgh with a tow of empty barges, but flanked against a pier of the Newport bridge and broke her wheel, which caused her to lay up for repairs.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: John Robinson, Jr., manager of Old John Robinson's Combination, arrived in this city last week, direct from New Orleans, and is busily engaged preparing for the arrival of his Great World's Exposition, which has been making its usual Southern tour during the past winter, exhibiting to an average of ten thousand persons daily. Mr. Robinson is purchasing and arranging a fleet of suitable steamers for the purpose of visiting all the large cities and towns on the Ohio river, which would, for so large an establishment as his, be inaccessible by any other mode of conveyance in that section of the country. We anticipate shortly a solid line of highly colored posters from Pittsburgh to Cairo, and the river tourists will in a great degree imagine themselves gazing on the picturesque rocks of Lake Superior. This intelligence will please all residents along the river, as a grand carnival day is promised wherever Robinson's Great World's Exposition halts.

CINCINNATI.—Judge Tilden, of the Superior Court of this city, has before him in progress an interesting case arising from an alleged violation of a contract, in which Captain John A. Williamson and others, owners of the Edinburgh at the time the suit was brought, are plaintiffs, and Hespia B. Mudge is defendant. The plaintiffs sue to recover $1,101 upon a contract to carry seventy-five to one hundred tons of furniture to New Orleans in October, 1870. The plaintiffs represent that the boat on which the furniture was to be carried, the Edinburgh, was lying idle at the time, but by reason of this contract was induced to make the trip, first being compelled to fit the boat for it; that the boat left with only about 1,200 pounds, the defendant failing to deliver a greater amount; and that, had the seventy-five tons been sent according to agreement, they would have received $1,200, whereas they received only $35. They ask payment for the difference. The defendant denies the agreement, and claims that the only intended to forward such furniture as she had ready at the time the boat was to leave.

A MINIATURE STEAMBOAT has just been built in England for navigating the shallow streams of the interior of Brazil. It is built of steel, is ninety feet long by eighteen feet deep, and draws only twelve inches of water. The iron plates are one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and she is propelled by patent feathering floats. The boilers, though nominally of twenty-five horse power, are capable of working up to sixty. The bottom of the boat is perfectly flat. She was constructed at a cost of $11,250, gold. Steamboats as buoyant as this ought to be of great use upon the extensive but shallow rivers which traverse the United States in all directions, but which are now almost useless for purposes of navigation and transportation. There is at least a thousand miles of water-ways in the State of Pennsylvania alone, on the Susquehanna, Allegheny, the Upper Delaware, &c., and their affluents, which a steamboat of twelve-inch draught could be made to traverse at all seasons, if some slight improvements were made in the river beds themselves. For the Western rivers, beyond the Missouri, and clear to the base of the Rocky Mountains such boats could be used. There is no occasion, however, to construct them of steel.

History of a Steamship.

The government steamship Vanderbilt was put up at auction at San Francisco, a few days ago, but the highest bid offered for her $56,000, being deemed entirely inadequate, the vessel was withdrawn. It will be remembered that Commodore Vanderbilt built a pleasure yacht, in which, with his family, he crossed the Atlantic, sailed up on the south of Europe to the Hellespont, and on the north to the Baltic. On returning home, he placed the famous yacht, known as the North Star, with the old Ariel and several other steamers, in a trans-Atlantic line. At that time Collins was building the Adriatic to beat the ships of the Cunard line. The Cunarders were building the Persia to excel in speed the Adriatic, and Vanderbilt laid the keel of his Vanderbilt to outstrip everything. He succeeded, but the ship never paid expenses, because of the cost of running her immense machinery. The steamer was afterward presented to the government, Uncle Sam being in want of a strong, swift craft to chase the pirate Alabama, and the Vanderbilt was used, among other vessels, for that purpose. In the course of time the Vanderbilt found her way around Cape Horn and to San Francisco, where she remained idle at the Navy Yard at Mare Island up to the time the attempt was made to sell her, as mentioned above.

More Coal Departures.

The following list will wind up the coal departures until we have milder weather, and less ice. The coal men for the past week have had their own troubles beside heavy losses too numerous to mention.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Coal B.	Barges, &c.	Bush.
Resolute		5	95,000
Resolute		2 c. & f. b.	11,000
Hornet No. 2		5	60,000
Tom Lysle		8 & 1 f. b.	100,000
Total	2	20	266,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Towboats	Coal B.	Barges, &c.	Bush.
Hercules		5	70,000
Sampson No. 2	5	2 f. b.	146,000
Reindeer		8	93,000
John Hanna		7	45,000
Samuel Miller	6	1 f. b.	150,000
Blue Lodge	6	1 f. b.	100,000
Keystone	3	2	87,000
Tiger	4	1 f. b.	100,000
Nellie Speer	4	3	125,000
Hornet No. 2		6 f. b.	50,000
Ben Wood	4	2 b.	115,000
Panther	6		150,000
Total	36	38	1,231,000

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

West Penn Railroad.

J Ballenfelder, 20 sks potatoes; Jos Molter, 1 bbl lard, 1 bx eggs; Shomaker & co, 4 bbls ref oil; Hunter & Gray, 8 bxs glass; Hadman & Son, lot gas pipe; D Chestnut, 4 rolls leather; A Hollstein, 1 car bark; Jas Callery, 2 do do; Keifer, S & co, 1 do do; Lappe & Hax, 2 do do; H W Buffum, 5 bxs e bottles; G Seidle, 14 e b kegs; J N Straub, 2 hlf bbls, 11 e kegs; Spencer & McK, 28 e hlf bbls; G Beards, lot h h goods; Morrison & C, 1 car sack oats; D Taylor, 5 bbls apples; Jos Keeling, 16 do do; W H Speaker, 1 bx eggs; G Krese, 10 sks oats; W C Childs, 2 cars white lime; Thompson & L, 12 bales g bags; Russell & Kann, 3 bxs shoes; W H McClintock, 1 bdl paper, 1 bx books; H Humeshager, 3 bbls fish; J R McClelland, 1 bx drugs; C H Seggbruck, 1 box mdse; Jas Caldwell, 1 box d goods, 1 do mdse; J Eisenbeis, 1 do do; M Hassey, 1 do do; A W Kredel, 4 bxs drugs; C H Scwarberg, 100 bxs herring; Knoch & Long, 1 bdl iron ring; J McKee Lusk, 3 boxes herring, 2 bbls fish, ½ do do; S M Cummings, 1 bbl metal; J F Neely, 1 box drugs; J S White, 3 bbls peas, 2 bxs g seed; G D Simon, 1 bx shoes; F Mayer, 1 do shoes; R Frederick, 1 do mdse; L McIntosh 1 box shoes; Zimmerman & co, 1 keg tea; Hamilton L A & co, 1 box mdse; F W Gerdes, 1 car oxide; Beggs & Lindsay, 1 car marble; J Lockhart, 16 bdls brooms, 1 box mdse, 1 do tea, 4 bbls crackers; Lewis, B, D & Co 1 bale d goods; Wepler, B & Co, 13 kgs d herring; Grasseil & D, 2 rolls carpet; J Prescott & Son, 14 pkgs heater; J Lockhart, 5 sks salt; Mercer & R, 10 do do; J J King & Co, 2 bxs tea; Zamponi & N, 2 bdls shovels, 1 bbl h ware; O F Lamm, 3 bxs do; F Mayer, 2 do shoes; Stevenson & C, 5 do h ware; Keifer & Co, 40 bdls g hides; L McIntosh, 1 box mdse; H Wagner, 1 do shoes; G Beavan, 1 do preserve; Elliott & L, 1 bale dry goods; Russell & K, 1 box shoes; W H Bill, 1 box drugs; Bilfit? & S, 2 boxes hardware; Graham & S, 1 box s findings; Dunlap & S, 7 rolls carpet; McCracken & S, 3 do do; C Stein, 1 bale dry goods; Knoch & L, 4 pcs axes; M T Hackett, 1 bx d goods; M J Arnold 1 do mdse; L S White & co, 1 do drugs; H Langhans, 1 do mdse; H P Schwartz, 4 bbls g seed; Boggs & B, 1 box d goods; W H McClintock, 2 bales oil cloth, 6 bdls paper, 1 roll do, 3 bxs mdse, 2 do slates; Krimple & Heim, 5 lounges; West & Vogely, 1 keg tar.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

C Howard & Son, 27 cars stone; Isabella Furnace Co, 2 cars limestone; W H Martin, 1 car posts; G W Hoffstott, lot sheep hides; T P Henderson, 1 car pine; A V R R, 1 car lumber, 1 do sawdust; F B Laughlin, 1 cart, 1 wheelbarrow; J O'Breen, 1 bbl seed; Head, Carson & co, 1 bbl eggs, 1 do d peaches, 1 do d apples; A K McIure, 1 car age; Godfrey & Clark, 2 cars junk; H Elliott, 1 do; J Wahlin, lot h h goods; Wm Flaccus & Son, 2 bales leather; Jas Callery & co, 4 sacks parings, 1 roll leather, 1 sck hair; G Kann, 25 bdls g hides; J A Crawford, 1 buggy; Gerwig & Son, 3 bdls split brooms; J Brison, 1 box sund; Hubbard, L & co, 1 c saw; J H Lippincott, 150 bxs canned goods; Union R R & T Co, 30 axles.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Harris & Ewing, 3 bbls alcohol; D Wallace, 100 bbls flour, 400 sks do; T C Jenkins, 400 sks flour, 100 bbls do, 10 bxs tobacco; F W Jenkins & Bro, 200 bbls flour, 800 sks do; H Conrad, 58 bales hay; Lewis, O & P, 279 bars iron, 30 bdls do; W P Townsend, 20 pkgs rivets; Frazer & M, 28 sks rags; Schomaker & co, 40 cases lard, 100 bbls flour; Dilworth Bros, 100 pails lard, 25 cases do, 10 tcs do; Walker, Cooper & co, 200 pails do; Jas H Parker, 150 do do; Jno Cuthbert, 1 car fire clay; R Riddle & son, 3 kgs butter; Robt Davis, 2 horses; H Rea, jr, 15 bbls apples; Loch & Cooley, 34 bbls apples; A Kirkpatrick, 10 bxs tobacco, 20 bags c seed, 100 bbls flour; G Roberts, 300 bush corn; Wm Mussinger, 50 bbls flour, 200 sks do; Harbaugh M & O, 1 car old rails; O H Allerton, 1 car hay, J & D H McCaffray, 1 do do; W W Wallace 1 car lime; Voigt, Mahood & co, 1 car hay; Graff, B & Co, 1 car s iron; W Welsh & Co, 58 bales hay; Laing & McK, 1 car do; W Flaccus & Son, 36 g hides, lot o ats; H Smith, 1 car bedding; F Sellers & co, 53 tcs lard; Koler, 1 car staves; J Callery & Co, 323 g hides; T Brady & Co, 1 car hay; J Crangham, 190 sks oats; Joshua Rhoades, 88 sks barley; Moorhead & Co, 710 slabs spelter; Hitchcock, McC & Co, 6 bls hay; H Conrad, 1 car middlings; J Burns, 1 do hay; S S Marvin, 50 bbls flour; Fahnestock, H & S, 250 pigs lead; Watt, L & Co, 100 bbls flour.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—J C Davidson, 1 car shingles; F N Dryden, 5 office chairs; J Hebert, 25 bbls apples, 2 do eggs; Geo Stewart, 200 sks flour; B W Doyle, 1 car h h goods; A Clendening, 3 doz hams; Huntsman & C, lot furniture; C Gliss, 1 cask ware; O H Morledge, 27 sacks potatoes; Wm McBeth, 11 bbls apples; Isabella Furnace Co, 12 cars limestone; J Lautner, 60 bdls spokes; A C Taggard, 1 car lumber; J C Thompson & Co, 129 sacks oats; F Beckert, 40 do flour; E Frederick, 15 do oats; J Berger, 22 do do; R Knox & Son, 1 car hay; M Steele & Son, 9 bales do; Harbaugh, M & O, 5 cars lime stone; H Lentz, 5 bbls apples, 4 do eggs; R Carson 3 bbls eggs, 2 pkgs butter; J Oesch 24 bbls apples 14 tubs cheese, 1 bx do, 2 tubs butter; Beymer, B & Co, 6 sks seed; O H Morledge, 49 sks potatoes; W J Becker, 1 car coal; F Esmeine, 8 bbls apples, 3 do eggs, 5 do cider, 4 pkgs butter; F Gilbert, 12 bbls apples, 4 do cider, 2 do eggs, 8 pkgs butter; L L Beck, 24 bbls apples, 3 do eggs, 4 pkgs butter; M Lugg, 24 bbls apples.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

J R Thompson, 5 bxs f fish; Weyman & Bro, 10 drums tobacco; Thos Hare & Bro, 4 bxs iron bolts; R K Sellers & co, 2 bbls varnish; J Hammett & Son, 8 rolls paper; Grover & B S M Co, 4 crates c work; F Pollard, 2 bxs show cases, 1 do glass; Howe Machine Co, 2 bxs s m cases, 1 crate do do; Geo A Kelly & co, 25 bxs a b comp; W L Jones & co, 2 do do; Pgh P M Co, 34 bdls paper; M McWhinney & co, 1 bx bakers; Loh & Cooley, 11 hlf bbls butter; Jos Woodwell & co, 6 sledges; Oliver Barnett, 1 bbl eggs; Voigt, Mahood & co, 15 pkgs sundries; Allen, Kirkpatrick & co, 22 bgs c seed; James O'Grady, 1 bbl s son, 1 keg do; Whitmore, Wolf, Lane & co, 1 coil rope; James O'Brien, 4 bbls s c hams; J S Dilworth & co, 2 hf chests tea; Head, Carson & co, 10 bbls green apples; H H Collins, lot pcs pipe; Watt, Lang & co, 200 sks flour, 50 bbls do; James Graham, 266 sacks e corn; J Malone, 2 bbls eggs; Fleming, Agnew & co, 1 cask g ware; W H Graff & co, 1 bbl eggs; J & F Faisly, 273 bags oats; F Duff & Sons, 115 sks corn, 89 sks oats; H Rea, Jr, 1 and ½ bbl eggs; C Fainter & co, 1 basket eggs; P Duff & Sons, 32 bbls d apples; David McMillen, 85 bags barley; J Weils, lot scrap iron; W G Miller, 165 sks oats; Schomaker & co, 100 bbls flour; Houck, McCague & co, 110 sks c seed; Jas B Lyons & co, 66 bbls soda; Campbell, Jones & co, 100 bbls lime; Riddle & co, 60 bbls cider; Citizens Ref co, 168 oil bbls; Warren M Stone, 50 bbls s iron; Wm H Pixley, 140 sks tur ips; South Side P M co, 1 car lumber; G A Mundorff, 1 do do; A McClure & Son, 1 do do; Slack & S, 1 do do; Graff, Bennett & co, 1 car brick.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Laing & McKallip, 1 car m feed; Clark & Smith, 1 do do; F Sellers & Co, 1,000 ds shoulders; Beckert & Gerwig, 188 sks oats; Jas Dalzell & Son, 50 tcs lard; Carter Bros, 5 bbls d apples; E Moye & Co, 10 do do; H Gautchie & Co, 18 pkgs tobacco; Z Wainwright, 41 sks barley; Head, Carson & Co, 5 tubs butter; Jno Wilson & Son, 13 hhds sugar; Stein Bros, 1 bale d goods; A B Mills, 2 bbls bungs; Dilworth Bros, 36 hhds sugar; Atwell & L, 10 do do; W D Cooper & Co, 5 do do; W B Hays & Son, 800 shoulders, 395 c sides, 150 r do; E H Myers & Co, 2,222 b shoulders; O H Allerton, 2 cars hay; Pitts Safe Co, 71 bbls cement; McHenry & H, 69 bgs barley; S P Shriver, 6 bbls molasses; R Dickey & Co, 50 bales b corn; Fairman & H, 1 car hay; H J McCracken, 1 do do; Arbuckles & Co, 40 bbls molasses; J M Byers, 3 cars ties.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	13	Reese, G & Co, m	6
Everson G & Co., m	2	Isabella Furnace Co, o	3
Wm Smith & Son, m	3	Moorhead & Co, o	4
J Moorhead, m	1		
Total			32

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lucy Furnace, o	24	Reese, Graff & Co, o	1
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	20	Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	1
Brown & Co, o	3	Zug & Co, m	1
McKnight, D & Co, o	1		
Total			52

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lewis, O & P, m	7	Wm Smith & Son, m	3
Total			10

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	2	J Reymer, m	4
J Moorhead, m	2	A H Freyvogle, m	4
Total			13

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, b	2	Harbaugh, M & O, o	2
Graff, S & Co, o	1		
Total			4

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—MANCHESTER STATION.

	Cars.
Isabella Furnace Co, o	15

Coal Received by A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
A. V. R. R.	5	N Y & C G Coal Co	22
Armstrong D & Co	28		
Total			55

FINANCIAL.

GOOD INVESTMENT

Near Home.

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. 30 Year Bonds,

OF

Buffalo Valley Railroad

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

A BRANCH OF THE PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, EXTENDING FROM GARRETT TO BERLIN, ONLY EIGHT MILES LONG.

Interest Payable Semi-Annually at Western National Bank, Baltimore.

The Graduation, Bridging, &c., completed. Cross Ties delivered ready for superstructure. Nothing wanted to complete it but the laying of the rails, which can be done in thirty days.

The Road up to present date is out of debt. Whole issue of Bonds Eighty Thousand Dollars.

It is a well known fact that Short Line Roads pay the best, and this Line has the additional advantage that it connects with one of the leading Trunk Lines leading to Pittsburgh, and besides, it passes through one of the most productive, beautiful and fertile Mineral Valleys of Pennsylvania, abounding in Timber, Coal, Iron Ore and very superior Fire Clay, the Freights on which alone, without the passenger travel, must produce a large revenue,

FOR SALE AT

85 and Accrued Interest,

BY

Ira B. McVay & Co.

BANKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

☞ Sight Drafts on London.

LOCKWOOD & CO.

Bankers,

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Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, including the purchase and sale of Government and State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and other Securities on COMMISSION.

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These celebrated Pens are increasing very rapidly in sale owing to their unexcelled manufacture. They are of superior English make, and are famous for their elasticity, durability and evenness of point. For sale everywhere. For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, we will send a Sample Card, containing all of the 15 numbers, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

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GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,

206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Assets January 1, 1873, - $961,031 10

Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards. Six per cent. Interest paid on time deposits, which can be drawn without previous notice.

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L. WALTER, Vice President.
JOS. STRATMAN, Cashier.

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Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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CAPITAL $200,000

☞ Stockholders individually liable.

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OF PITTSBURGH.

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PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872

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C. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN F. SCOTT,
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MWF

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BANKERS,

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No Freight will be received after 5 o'clock.

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THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

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EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARVEY DARLINGTON Captain
WM. HARBISON Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

JULIA No. 2,

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Will leave as announced above.

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EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR Commander.
W. J. C. ANDERSON Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

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For Louisville, Evansville and Nashville.

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THE STEAMER

BRILL.

M. A. COX Captain.

Will leave as announced above.

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For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH.—4 P. M.

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JOHN P. ARNOLD Commander.
F. H. McCOSH Clerk.

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STEAM TWICE A WEEK TO AND FROM EUROPE.

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First Cabin $75 00 gold.
Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry 30 00
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Manufacturers of all descriptions of

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RETORTS.

We earnestly request all Gas and Water Works Superintendents to call on us.

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REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. MWS

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CHEAPEST

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Respectfully informs all parties using INGOT COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PIG LEAD, SPELTER, ANTIMONY, TINNERS' and PLUMBERS' SOLDER, and all grades of BABBITT'S METALS, that he can furnish the above at Lowest New York rates.

S. L. also calls the attention of *Rolling Mill Proprietors* to his extensive IRON YARD and to his ability to supply any quantity and description of SCRAP IRON and STEEL on the most favorable terms. A personal call or application by mail solicited.

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THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Object of the Abdication of Amadeus—His Disappointment.

Herald Special.]

LONDON, February 23.—In the considerations that induced Amadeus to abdicate the possible declaration of a Spanish republic was never for a moment contemplated. It was a complete surprise, a veritable *coup d'état*. Amadeus would not have abdicated had he known this consequence of his act possible, inasmuch as the two Latin nations, France and Spain, having each a republican government, would have an enormous influence on the third Latin nation, thus directly endangering his father's throne. Amadeus abdicated in expectation that he would be recalled by the army, whose side he has taken against the Ministry. For this he remained in Portugal. The artillery officers are all monarchists, and all members of old families. He believed that as he cast away the throne rather than act with the Ministry, who determined to humiliate the army, they would pronounce in his favor and he would return at their head, his hands being then free from constitutional trammels, but he was completely checkmated by the turn of events. Apparently it was some suspicion of this that induced many members of the Cortes, not Republicans, to vote with the Republican party in order to overreach the royal manœuvres. Amadeus, however, seems not to have relinquished his hope for recall. The Spanish republic is a source of uneasiness at Berlin. The Emperor now regrets his false step in France, and is sorry he did not re-establish Napoleon or some other monarch and accept the payment of a slight indemnity rather than let things take their course. He regards the Spanish republic as a consequence of the French republic and is uncertain where this desire for republics will stop.

Excitement in Madrid—Carlists Active—Hostility to Minister Sickles.

Herald Special.]

MADRID, February 23.—The excitement is increasing, particularly among the workingmen. There is an apprehension of barricades appearing, and the Red Republicans are urging extreme measures. The Carlists, in their operations and intrigues, are very active, and the army is dissatisfied. Washington's birthday reception by the American Minister became a Republican demonstration. The reactionists are extravagant in their expressions of hostility to the American Minister, whom they regard as officiously active in Spanish politics.

The Ministerial Crisis in Spain—Dinner and Ball by the American Minister.

MADRID, February 23.—Changes in the Ministry are expected. It is probable that Chao will be Minister of Finance, Suances Minister of Marine, Abarzuga Minister of Colonies, and Shouville Novellas Minister of War. The city is tranquil. A grand Republican mass meeting has been called for to-morrow.

Separate meetings of Republican and Radical deputies in the Assembly, were held yesterday, followed by a Council of the Ministry, to solve the ministerial crisis. The subject was subsequently considered at the sitting of the Assembly in the evening. It is probable that these deliberations will result in the formation of a Cabinet wholly Republican. A resolution was adopted by the Assembly indicating its preference for a homogeneous Ministry.

Gen. Sickles, American Minister, gave a reception last night, which was attended by Senor Castelar, leading diplomatists and men of letters in the city, and several representatives of the Spanish nobility. The reception was succeeded by a ball, given to the Diplomatic Corps, which lasted until four o'clock this morning. Politicians present at the festivities discussed the state of Spain with the American Minister, who recommended vigilance, prudence, energy and patriotism. The present, he said, was a critical moment. He considered it unwise to allow the people to bear arms until they had received military organization. The people appeared to know their rights; they must as soon as possible learn their duties as citizens; then they would be enabled to contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the country.

It is officially announced that there has been serious agitation at Barcelona, growing out of the withdrawal from the garrison there of favorite troops. No violence was resorted to, however, and quiet was restored. It was erroneously reported that the red flag was displayed at Barcelona.

The *Imparcial* to-day announces that the Ministry have before them questions which will involve a ministerial crisis. The crisis may be averted with the loss to the government of De Cardenas, Minister of War, but it is thought probable that all the Ministers adhering to the Radical party will resign. President Figueras is indisposed.

Thirty-two Colonels and forty Lieutenant Colonels of the artillery and regular army have resigned. Their resignations have been accepted.

A dispatch from Bilboa, capital of Biscay, stated that the Carlists cut the railroad at Vittoria, twenty-nine miles south of that city, and destroyed the railroad station at Oneto and started. The trouble at Barcelona arose in consequence of the temporary commander of the garrison, who suspected the officers of the municipal government to be Alphonsists, of establishing a substantial condition of martial law there. The troops were placed under arms and reviewed, but the majority sympathized with the people, who were unwilling to submit to the military. Under orders from Madrid the officer abandoned his interference and quiet was restored.

The authorities at Catalonia and other sections have reiterated their adhesion to the republic. The idea of a Federal republic is said to be gaining ground.

French State Dinner and Reception.

PARIS, February 23.—The usual State dinner was given at the Executive Department last evening. President Thiers was absent, being indisposed, and Marquis De Remusat presided. Toasts were given and speeches made. The dinner was followed by a reception, which was the most brilliant of the season. All the American residents and visitors of note attended. Many houses occupied by Americans were decorated with flags. The facade of the Washington Club was illuminated.

Compte De Chambord has written a letter to Bishop Dupanloup, declining to follow the latter's advice to make a compromise with the Orleans Princes. The Count upholds the hereditary principle, and says: "Without it I am nothing; with it I accomplish everything."

A Telegraph Agent Enjoined.

LONDON, February 22.—The Telegraph Dispatch Company has enjoined one James McLean, until recently their Manager, from engaging in the like business of sending telegraphic news, as the company feared McLean would use information he obtained while in their employ in connection with his business to their detriment. McLean sent news to the American Press Association at New York.

The Carlist movement is represented as increasing at Madrid.

Progress of the Carlist Insurrection.

PARIS, February 23.—The *L'Union* newspaper announces that Don Carlos has entered Navarre, accompanied by Dorregary, and goes to Catalonia where Seballo and Tristany await him.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, February 22.—Thiers is slightly indisposed, and was compelled to be absent from the dinner given by Washburne to-day to the Diplomatic Corps.

The *Corsaire* newspaper resumed publication to-day.

STUTTGART, February 22.—The bakers' workmen here propose to strike unless an increase of pay and a reduction of hours are conceded.

PARIS, February 22.—At Mr. Washburne's diplomatic dinner to-day representatives of the principal European governments were among the guests. The American flag was hoisted over all the foreign legations to-day.

VERSAILLES, February 22.—The Budget Committee of the Assembly refused to report an item for defraying the expense of sending French artisans and skilled workmen to the Vienna Exposition.

LONDON, February 23.—The appeal of Edwin James for readmission to the English bar has been refused.

BERLIN, February 23.—The Imperial parliament of Germany has been convoked for the 12th of March.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 22, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼. American securities—5-20s of '65, 92¼; do of '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89½; new 5s, 90¼; Erie Railway 58. Tallow 44s 9d. Refined petroleum 18a 18½d. Linseed oil 33s 16d. Turpentine 48s.

FRANKFORT, February 22.—United States bonds—5-20s of '62, 95¼.

PARIS, February 22.—Rentes 56 francs 62 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 22.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 9⅝d; Orleans 10d; sales 10,000 bales; American 5,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, January and February, 9 9-16d. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 11s 6d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 27s 3d. Cheese 71s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 35s 9d.

ANTWERP, February 22.—Refined petroleum 46 francs.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad and the Erie Railway.

CINCINNATI, O., February 23.—Recent intimations that the Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, was about to pass into the hands of the Erie interest, has excited much interest in railroad circles here, though comparatively little appears to be known definitely of the matter. This new project if consummated would let Erie into the city over the Dayton Short Line into Plum street depot instead of over the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road as at present, though the termination of the arrangement with the latter road might not follow at once it would probably be only temporarily postponed. The effect of these events on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad would, it is believed by persons in the interest of that road, not necessarily be unfavorable, as it has been claimed for some time by persons prominent in its interest that its present arrangement with the Erie has not been profitable. The question as to what the New York Central is to do which now enters by the Short Line road from Dayton to Cincinnati, which has been constructed in its interest, but opinion prevails that a better understanding exists between the parties than appears on the surface.

An Extraordinary Surgical Operation.

The *Lancet* gives an account of an extraordinary operation in which the nerves of the left upper extremity, from their origin at the vertebral column almost to their insertion at the hand, were raised from their beds and subjected to stretching and pulling. The patient was a soldier, who had been struck on the nape of the neck by the butt end of a musket, and following the injury there was the most violent contraction of the muscles of the upper extremity, attended by a loss of sensation in the skin over the same. This continued for nearly two years, when the operation was performed by making three long incisions, one on the arm, one in the axilla, and over the left clavicle; the nerves were rasied, submitted to the manipulations described above, then returned, and when the wounds healed the parts were entirely restored to their normal state.—*Scribner's for March.*

A New Hampshire woman whose jaws have been unmovable for five years, has just been relieved by a surgical operation. Whether it is a relief to her husband depends.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., February 23.—River thirty-nine feet and falling. Arrived—Coal Hill with barges, Pittsburgh; Dictator with barges, St. Louis; the Panther, from Pittsburgh, went down with coal; Mollie Ebert, New Orleans. The Juniata, from Pittsburgh, is due, but is supposed to be wind bound near here. Weather windy; thermometer 5 above zero at 8 o'clock.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 23.—The river has fallen one foot, with sixteen feet in the canal, and fourteen feet in the chute. Windy, clear and cold. Mercury ranged from 7 to 12. Boats are receiving liberally. Shipments for the past week have been very heavy. Arrived—John Kilgore, Belle Vernon, Potomac, Alaska, Prairie City, Cincinnati. Departed John Kilgore, New Orleans; Potomac and Alaska, Memphis; Belle Vernon, Nashville; Prairie City, Evansville. The Peytonia and barges are getting ready to leave this afternoon.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 23.—Cloudy, wind and very cold. Mercury 15 to 17. River has risen six inches and now stationary. Port List—Down—Quickstep. Up—Grey Eagle, Henry Probasco and Grand Lake No. 2. No business to-day. Wind from the west.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., February 23.—Arrived—Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Idlewild, Evansville; Marble City, Memphis; Crescent City, New Orleans; James D. Parker, Memphis; City of Helena, St. Louis; Emma Elliott, St. Louis. Departed—Andy Baum, Memphis; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Idlewild, Memphis; Tyrone, Nashville; Marble City, St. Louis; City of Helena, Vicksburg; James Parker, Cincinnati. River has risen six inches. Clear and cold. Mercury 20.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—Arrived—Wolf, Shreveport. Departed—John Kyle, New Orleans. River falling and full of ice, which is very sharp and boats are lying up.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 23.—Arrived—Glencoe, City of Alton and Susie Silver, St. Louis; Indiana, Evansville; Iron Mountain and barges, Pittsburgh.

EIGHTEEN years ago (1855) the annual consumption of railway bars in the United States was 447,058 tons, of which 339,139 tons were imported, and 108,016 tons only were manufactured here. It will be seen by these figures that of the total American consumption of railway bars at that time, less than one-third was of American manufacture, and more than two-thirds was imported. Since that time there have been vast changes, both in the amount consumed and in the proportions of domestic and foreign manufacture. The figures for 1872 show a consumption of railway bars in the United States amounting to 1,504,501 tons, of which 975,000 tons were manufactured in this country and 529,501 tons were imported. The old conditions are thus reversed, about two-thirds of our railway bars being made in our own country and about one-third being of foreign manufacture.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, PA., February 22, 1873.

	Cents
Hon. T. W. Bradley, Burgettstown, Pa.	2
Miss Mary Hawthorn, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Daniel Murphy, New York, N. Y	3
Barney Dunning, Workhouse, Pa	3
Charles Buck, Jefferson City, Mo	3
H. J. Crouse, Hollidaysburg, Pa	3
Wm. H. Holl, New York, N. Y	3
Miss Mary Bagiot, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Mrs. M. E. Craig, Brownsville, Pa	4

JOHN H. STEWART, M. P.

A Wife's Devotion.

The devotion of a wife to her husband was again displayed at the Mayor's Court yesterday morning. Officer Moran, whose district is in the Tenth ward, had discovered and arrested one John Horne for brutally beating his wife. In addition, he had smashed the furniture and broken up housekeeping generally. At the hearing the Mayor fined the defendant fifty dollars and costs, and in ten minutes afterward the poor, abused wife appeared and paid the fine.

School Exhibition.

An exhibition was given by the pupils of the Allentown public schools, on Saturday evening, at the school house, and was largely attended by the patrons and friends of the school.

The exercises consisted of dialogues, declamations and recitations, interspersed with singing by the pupils, and also by a quartette choir consisting of J. W. Surney, P. S. Brown and the Misses Bella and Maggie Kreussen.

The children acquitted themselves well, reflecting credit upon themselves and their teachers. Some of the performers deserve special mention, but it would be difficult to discriminate where all did so well. The singing of the children was good, but that of the choir was excellent and received demonstrations of appreciation on the part of the audience.

Consolidation.

The members of Allegheny Councils, since the "open letter" addressed to Presidents of Councils by Mr. Oliver, are discussing the propriety of appointing a Committee of Conference. As there is a considerable amount of unfinished business to be disposed of, a special meeting will be called, and it is probable that the rules will be suspended so as to allow this matter to be considered. A large number of members are in favor of leaving the whole matter severely alone. They contend that they have already given an expression on the subject, and that they have no right to take any action unless the people request them. They further argue that it is none of their business to prepare a charter for Pittsburgh, and if they do attempt to improve the instrument now under consideration, their advances in that direction will be construed as indicating their willingness to consolidate. Others are in favor of considering the communication, and recommend the adoption of a resolution distinctly defining the position of Councils on the consolidation question, and instructing the committee, if one should be appointed, to obtain, as a preliminary step to any discussion on the provisions of the charter, a pledge that the question of consolidation shall be submitted to a vote of the citizens of Allegheny. If this pledge is refused, the committee should be instructed to withdraw from the conference. The Councils fear that if the communication is not received with due respect, conciliatory measures will be abandoned. If they do yield to the request and appoint a committee they fear their action will be misrepresented.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Miss Ada Harland, formerly a member of the Lydia Thompson troupe, is announced to make her debut at this house in a play entitled "Bertha, the Sewing Macaine Girl." Miss Harland will be remembered as one of the attractions of Miss Thompson's troupe, and a lady who excelled in the singing and dancing lines. An enjoyable entertainment may be anticipated.

Aims's American Theater.

The great success which has attended the *seances* of Mlle De Montford, the mesmerist, fully warrants Manager Ames in retaining the lady for another week. In addition Mr. Jas. H. Budworth, Morrisey and Emerson, the Clinetop Sisters, the Carrolls, Charley Howard and that old and distinguished favorite Ed. Banker will appear nightly.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Quite a number of fresh attractions are announced at this house for the performance this evening Chief among the new comers are J. W. M. Andrews Billy Barry, Minnie Gray, Niles and Evans, Harry G. Richmond and Miss Fannie Fordam, all acknowledged as first class artistes. In addition Prince Sadi Jalma, the juggler, the flying men, Hawley and Maco, Miss Helene Smith, O'Donohue and others of last week's favorites are retained.

Academy of Music.

This evening Mr. McKee Rankin will make his reappearance in this city in the character of Rip Van Winkle, one in which he has acquired considerable success.

The Ohio State *Journal*, speaking of the gentleman's performance of the character, says: "We do not hesitate in the opinion that Mr. Rankin decidedly excels in the startling situations in the second act. Where he first encounters the terror-striking face of the dwarf in the mountains, there is a naturalness about the surprise and fright he depicts, the opposite of which we have always been inclined to regard as a stupidity of other renditions. And the same may be said of his acting when he encounters the "old grandfather" and the balance of the spirits in the mountains, and here he receives a powerful assistance in well managed appointments." Mr. Rankin is supported by an excellent company, and judging from the sale of seats on Saturday there will be a large audience present to welcome the troupe this evening.

A DESPERATE CASE.

A Husband on the Rampage.

On Saturday evening, while Lieutenant Sol. Coulson and officer J. B. Morse were patroling their district, in the Twelfth ward, they heard from some passers by that cries of "murder" had been heard from a house occupied by Frank McGlocken. The officers proceeded to the spot, and entering the house found the defendant's wife lying on the floor and bleeding. They asked who they should arrest, and the woman replied, "arrest no one; I will fix this matter in the morning." The policemen left the house but hid in the immediate vicinity, anticipating that the trouble might be renewed, and that their services might be needed. It was not long until cries of "murder" were again heard from the house, and the officers approached it. As they did so, the man Glocken appeared at an upper window and threatened to shoot them if they entered. They were not to be intimidated, however, and did enter and take Glocken into custody. When found, he had a hatchet in his hand, with which he struck Lieutenant Coulson a blow, not of a serious nature, however. At the morning hearing defendant was fined fifty dollars, and also paid three dollars and twenty-five cents costs, when he was discharged.

OBITUARY.

Death of Joseph R. Oxley, Esq.

About twenty minutes past eight o'clock, Mr. Joseph Oxley, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Allegheny, died at his residence, on East Diamond street. The news of his death will cast a gloom over a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Oxley, by his cheerful disposition and amiable qualities, gained hosts of friends and admirers. He was a warm friend to all who needed assistance and always lent a helping hand.

Mr. Oxley first served his apprenticeship as a printer, in the *Commercial Journal* office of Pittsburgh; but afterward left it for the business of a boiler and puddler. Following this for some time, he then returned to journalism, in which he served very successfully as a reporter. At the outbreak of the war he took a most active part in the cause of the government, and did most excellent service in its favor, not only by enlisting others in its support, but by promptly entering its service himself; in which, as Captain of Company I, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, he did effective and distinguished service. He was also a member of the Masonic Order, Odd Fellows, American Protestant Association, Knights of Pythias, Grand Army of the Republic, and an honorary member of the Pittsburgh Typographical Union No. 7. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the community in this their severe affliction. The deceased will be interred to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, with Masonic honors.

THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER.

Meeting of Committees—Changes Suggested.

On Saturday afternoon the Joint Committees of Councils appointed to consider and report upon the proposed new charter, met at the office of the City Clerk, with the Citizens Executive Committee for the purpose of their appointment. A. L. Pearson, Chairman of the Joint Committee, presided. The proposed charter was gone through and each section discussed in order of their arrangement. Changes and additions were suggested and those favored by a majority of the meeting were noted on the margin of the printed copy. The most important change was in Article 11, which was amended so as to have Councils composed of two branches, Select of twenty-seven members, to be elected at large, and Common branch of one member from each ward—Councils to have power to change ward lines and redistrict the city once in every four years by ordinance. Several sections of the printed charter were stricken out and several verbal changes were made.

Previous to adjournment the meeting appointed Gen. Pearson of the Councils Committee and H. W. Oliver, Jr., of the Executive Committee, to visit the Presidents of Allegheny Councils and request them to call a special meeting and have a Joint Committee appointed to act upon the charter with this Joint Committee. The meeting then adjourned to meet next Thursday afternoon at the same place, with the hope that the Alleghenians will then have a committee to act with them.

EDUCATIONAL.

Union Township Teachers' Institute.

One of the Joint Institutes, being held in the county under the direction of County Superintendent A. T. Douthett, convened at the Green Tree school house, Union township, Friday evening last, and continued through Saturday.

The Institute organized by electing G. T. McCord, of Allegheny City, President; R. J. Cunningham Vice President; S. A. Will, of Allegheny City, Secretary, and Mrs. A. T. Douthett Assistant Secretary. Committee on Resolutions: Rev. M. B. Sloan, R. J. Cunningham and Miss Luella McKown.

The exercises of Friday evening were, a lecture on "The Great Thoughts of the Age," by A. Burtt; a lecture on "Let Your Aim be High," by Mrs. A. T. Douthett; a lecture on "Special Education," by R. Curry; a lecture on "Higher Culture or Some Considerations upon the Teachers," by B. H. Patterson. All these lectures were excellent, but that of Mrs. A. T. Douthett was a gem in matter and excellence of delivery, receiving a hearty applause by the large and intelligent audience.

Saturday's exercises consisted of a lecture on "Intellectual Progress," by Mr. S. A. Will; a lecture on "Gleanings from the School Room," by Mr. G. T. McCord; addresses favoring the increase of teachers' salaries by Rev. M. B. Sloan, G. T. McCord, and Mr. Simpson; an address on "Compulsory Education," by Supt. A. T. Douthett; an essay by Miss Luella McKown, subject, "Where We Are Drifting"; a lecture on "Knowledge and its Attainments," by Mr. J. J. Snodgrass, and discussion of the attendance of pupils at school, opened by Mr. R. J. Cunningham.

Excellent music was furnished by a quartette of accomplished singers, who reside in the neighborhood. The citizens vied with each other in the entertainment of visitors.

The institute was a decided success, and the people seemed delighted. The schools of Union township are under the control of liberal minded directors, who have erected commodious and pleasant school houses, and pay a larger salary to their teachers than is generally paid in the rural districts.

LOCAL OPTION.

The Mass Meeting at City Hall.

The Liquor Men Flank the Temperance Men and Organize.

Intense Excitement—No Temperance Men Allowed to Speak—Stirring Addresses For and Against Local Option—An Impromptu Meeting at the Christian Temperance Alliance Rooms.

A mass meeting of the citizens of this city and vicinity was held on Saturday evening, in City Hall, pursuant to the following call, which was signed by a number of citizens and addressed to the Mayor:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, irrespective of party, believing that the interests of our city require an expression of public opinion upon the Local Option law, which the Legislature is likely to deprive us of by adjourning whenever it is called up, do hereby request your Honor to issue a call for a mass meeting, to be held in City Hall, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at half past seven o'clock P. M."

The liquor men construed this call as inviting them also, as the meeting was called a mass meeting of the citizens, and thus decided to attend in force. To this end every effort was made by them to secure a large attendance of their own men. The object of the call, which was made by temperance men, was to have a fair and free discussion between the temperance and liquor men upon the question now agitating the public. The liquor men, however, had for their object to meet at the hall in force, and to outflank the temperance men, gain control of the meeting, and not to allow any temperance speaker to address the meeting—in short, to resolve the meeting into a "Liquor meeting," and in this were successful. The greatest confusion prevailed when a temperance speaker was introduced, and although the officers of the meeting appealed to the audience to maintain order, it proved of no avail.

The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Every available spot was occupied, and many were unable to gain admittance.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At half past seven o'clock Mr. Thomas H. Rabe attempted to organize the meeting by nominating Mr. William B. Negley, Esq., as Chairman. He put the question when cries of "aye" and "no" were repeated all over the hall, and the greatest confusion prevailed.

Amid this confusion Mr. James Littell came forward and nominated Mr. Peter Zern, Democratic member of Council from the Ninth ward, as President. This motion was also put and decided carried by a large majority, amid the wildest confusion, shouting and cheering, groans and hisses.

Mr. Zern thanked the assemblage for the honor conferred upon him, and said that it was hardly necessary to state the object of the meeting, as all present were aware that it was called to get an expression of public opinion on the question of local option.

Mr. Reardon nominated the following named gentlemen as Vice Presidents. The list was read by Mr. Darlington as follows:

Dr. A. H. Gross, Joachim Weisser, Dr. J. Ahl, M. Schwartz, R. Koenig, F. Schmidt, Chas. H. Armstrong, J. McC. Creighton, Frank Ardary, Alex. Pitcairn, C. T. Neale, Dr. J. L. Duncan, G. C. McClure, John Ross, Benj. Schmidt, J. P. Epping, Dr. F. Mason, William Klemm, Philip Weisenberger, Jno. J. Torley, J. H. Helmbacher, Robert Dickson, L. J. Blanchard, C. F. Kloppfer, Jno. Sawyer, C. F. Schwartz, Wm. J. Anderson, Patrick Kane, M. C. Kane, Henry Frecker, P. Clark, Samuel McMasters, Jas. M. Taylor, W. Mooney, Patrick O'Neil, Jos. Hastings, Archibald Wallace, Thos McMichael, Jno. J. Taylor, J. C. O'Donnell, B. Rafferty, E Poerstel, Chas. Myers, Dr. R. Rochter, W. D. Whitehead, D. H. Geisse, Isaac Rowan, Geo. Wolf, Thos. R. Sill, F. R. Vale, Col. J. J. Lawrence, R. J. Grier, J. J. Albeitz, Daniel Wallace, M. F. Herron, Wm. Welch, T. J. Bigham, John Shipton, A. Reineman, Anthony Meyer, James Grier, F. Berg, S. A. Dietrich, Joseph Shoeb, James Verner, Henry Schmidt, A. Schaman, Chas. Loew, Frank Snyder, Michael Schultz, Louis Gletsenkamp, Fred. Dietrich, H. Silverman, James McGunnagle, Jacob Stuckrath, C. Van Buren, Jacob Shall, John Seibert, M. Van Baalan, Chas. Kirsch, John B. Cochran, Col. Joseph Brown, John Mare, Samuel McKinley, Harry Sairis, John C. Mattern, Col. John McD. Crossan, Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, Thomas W. Davis, Henry Joseph Anderson, Nicholas Suyer, R. J. Richardson, J. H. Jones, Joseph Ross, George W. Rankin, A. Hammer, G. Brann, Colonel John Ballantine, A. T. Rowand, Captain Cline, August Beckert, James R. Hunter, C. M. Seibert, Wm. Steinmeyer, E. G. Krehan, W. M. Streenruwitz, Adam Weise, G. Portzell, T. H. Eggers, Dr. H. Hecheiman, C. F. Bauer, Wm. Neeb, Louis Morganstern, Adam Reineman, August Hartje, Edward Groetzinger, Christ Lappe, Dr. Keller, A. Kredel, A. Marigold, Simon Johnson, August Ammon, Dr. B. A. Wolff, Alex. Moore, Adam Mishler, Philip Gioete, C. Burchfield, G. Shleiter, G. G. Backofen, R. Seidle, H. C. Reineman, Jos. Abel, Charles Meyran, H. Moser, Dr. A. Meinelshagen, A. J. Schade, Isaac Bierman, F. L. Gross, Isadore Coblens, John Wunderlich, Edward McDonough, James Boyd, Wm. Elkins, Alexander McConnell, Owen Sullivan, J. Martin Schaeffer.

During the reading of the list the wildest excitement prevailed, and Mr. Darlington could be heard only a few feet. At the conclusion of the reading of the list the President put the motion, which was the signal for another scene of disorder. The noise continued for several minutes, and after silence was partially restored the President announced that the officers had been elected.

The Chair stated that the next business in order was the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions. A motion to that effect was made, and the following gentlemen appointed: Geo. B. Chalmers, James Parke, Jr., Thomas H. Rabe, John J. Torley, Benj. Schmidt, J. H. McCausland, Ralph J. Richardson, Joseph R. Hunter, C. L. Magee, J. B. Epping, C. O'Donnell and Robert L. Wilson.

ADDRESS OF W. D. MOORE.

The President now announced that the meeting would be addressed by W. D. Moore. This announcement was the signal for another furious outbreak of applause, hooting, hissing, and all conceivable kinds of noise, which lasted several minutes. After repeated efforts by the officers of the meeting to obtain order, they succeeded and partial quietness again prevailed, when Mr. Moore commenced his address:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I understand that this meeting has been called as a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh. You who are opposed to local option are, I perceive, in the majority [cheers and hisses]. Every man in this community has a right to here, has a right to be represented, has a right to be heard. Every man on this earth has the right to enjoy free thought, free speech, and the expression of that speech on every proper occasion. [Applause]. What I wish to say to you is, if you expect me to appear here as your advocate, you must give fair play to every man, no matter what his opinion may be. Therefore I take it that the Temperance men of this community have a right to be represented on this platform. (Cries of "no," "no," "put them out" and hisses) I tell you, you could not do anything more calculated to ruin any cause than to attempt by force or arms to stamp out the expression of that opinion. I say therefore, when your Committee on Resolutions return, that if the Temperance men of Allegheny county have a set of resolutions to offer that they should also have the right to present them, and also be allowed to be heard through their proper organ in the expression of their opinion. (Cries of "no," "no.") And when they are done, we claim the right to answer, and we will do it as gentlemen, as freemen, as citizens of this community having equal rights. I pledge my honor that I will do all I can to have both sides heard. (Cries of "no," "no." A voice—"So says we all of us") I do hope you will keep quiet. Will you please keep quiet?

I came here to-night at the invitation of gentlemen whose standing and character in this community make the expression of their wishes almost a command. I came here not to advocate anything extreme, or any extreme question of any cause or party, but I came here in the expectation that there would be gentlemen who would fairly, and freely and candidly discuss the question which is agitating this community, and which will continue to be agitated until that question is settled by the verdict of the people (a voice—That is so). Whatever that verdict may be I shall bow to it. But whatever that verdict may be it cannot alter the convictions which I entertain upon the subject matter of this discussion, and upon the necessary and inevitable consequences of the legislation which is proposed in reference to it. I have never hallooed in the car of success. I have been in the minority since I have been in the majority, and I expect to die in the minority. I would rather be right in my convictions and judgments than be wrong with the many. Let me say that I believe that under the Constitution, the Legislature has no right to pass any prohibitory act at all. I do not believe that every unprincipled and unscrupulous loafer, too lazy to do anything themselves ought to be allowed to get a lager beer barrel behind a partition and deal out liquor to earn a living. I do not believe that every worthless vagabond, too lazy to work and too cowardly to steal, ought to be allowed to start a doggery and a house of prostitution to the disturbance of the young and the old. I do believe that the Legislature should throw around the liquor traffic such restraints, exercise over it such a power, that respectable, honorable men, that men who care for the law, and who are willing to obey the law, should carry on this business. I believe that no man in a christian community should be allowed to set at defiance public christian opinion and trample upon the sanctity of God's day and make it a holiday. [Hisses and groans.] If ten million hisses meet me, let me tell you that under all circumstances what a law commands men in a community to do, I will compel them to obey it with my money and act. [Prolonged hisses.]

I am sorry to be obliged to differ from many men, personally my friends, men, honest men whose opinions I respect I proceed now to say that the prohibitory act, contemplated from the Local Option act, is in my judgment utterly subversive of the fundamental rights of freemen in a community, that it is unconstitutional, that it has been so declared by the Supreme Court of this and other States, and that it can never be, through the operation of judicial authority, enforced, no matter how often it may be passed. [Tremendous applause, waving of handkerchiefs, tossing of hats in the air, and other demonstrations were indulged in for many minutes. These demonstrations were also mingled with hisses and groans.] I have and will advise any man in any district where this vote shall be taken, to go on in the exercise of his right to traffic under the law in that business, and I will go with him to the courts of this county and the Supreme Court, and if we don't succeed in showing that this legislation is unconstitutional, then I will join the temperance fold. What public opinion may denounce to-day may be applauded to-morrow. The business which is reputable to-day may be disreputable to-morrow. Public clamor, the howling of a mob, may possibly bring fearful consequences on a man. I say here that no majority shall compel a helpless minority to submit to their dictations without the sanction of reason or law. I believe the measure is impracticable and not only so but unconstitutional. Unless you can legislate the appetites of men, their desires, it is absolutely impossible to stop the gratification of that desire. (Applause.) The solitary result will be that every vile, unscrupulous wretch in the community will go into the illegal sale of liquor. Would to God I could persuade the men engaged in this business and the temperance men, to unite upon this platform to restrain this traffic in such a way that it shall be put into the hands of reputable men, that it may be elevating in its character, that it might be controlled in its operations. Would to God I could get these extremes upon a common platform so as to make this traffic so entirely under the control of stringent legislation as to regulate it properly. (A voice—No compromise. Cries of go ahead.) The rich man may have on his sideboard a supply of liquors, yet the poor man was to be deprived of it. I know hundreds of advocates of the Local Option Act from whose sideboards and cellars I can get a drink of choice liquors when I will. I know that not a drop less will be drunk, no matter how many prohibition acts may be passed. The drug stores will become dram shops. Every private dwelling will have its own barrel, or decanter. It will simply be a change of place, but not a change of habit, unless there be a change of character.

And now, finally, I say that to take away $750,000 of national revenue in one year from this county alone, to take away nearly $250,000 of State revenue, to take away $800,000 more of business tax upon this district, to take away the property of men who by honorable toil have acquired it, to remove these millions of capital out of this community will be the ruin of this county, pecuniarily and financially. The very first men to attempt to remedy it will be the men who are prominently engaged in the wholesale destruction of their neighbor's property and their neighbor's investments. It cannot be done. It will not be done. If done it will very soon be undone.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. Moore, having concluded his address, now proposed to hear the other side, and said: I desire to introduce to this assemblage a gentleman who represents the other side, and I desire to ask of you to give him the same patient, and careful, and honest, and candid attention which you have given me. I ask it in the interest of fair play, which is good the world over.

MR. JAMES PARK, JR., ATTEMPTS TO SPEAK.

Mr. Park now made his appearance, when a perfect howl rent the air, the liquor men being determined not to hear him. The groans, hisses, shouts, etc., literally made the building quake, and nearly one-half of the assemblage were uniting their efforts in a grand tumultuous uproar, each one trying to halloo louder than the companion on his side. This continued for many minutes, but the brave champion of temperance, one of our noblest citizens stood the fire, and faced the surging mass of humanity that stood before him bellowing to the top of their voices. The President, Mr. Zern, Mr. Moore, and other officers of the meeting, who were liquor men, used every effort to calm the excited crowd; but it appeared that they never would succeed. The officers plead with the crowd in eloquent terms to give the speaker a respectful hearing, and reminded them that this was a free country, a land where all enjoyed free thought and free speech, and plead earnestly with them not to disgrace this community by having it published abroad that here in Pittsburgh, a man, a citizen, a good citizen, is not allowed to speak before a mass meeting of citizens. The officers finally succeeded in restoring partial order, yet not enough for the speaker to be heard five feet.

Mr. Park now commenced his address, and spoke as follows: I do not expect to be heard over one-half of this vast audience. I have only a few words to say, and if I am not listened to respectfully I will stay here until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. [The scene that followed this was indescribable. Hideous yells resounded through the Hall, and every conceivable noise was made.]

Mr. Moore here again plead and urged the crowd to preserve order, and said every man in this land has a right to be heard on questions like that which is under discussion. [Hisses, yells, etc., etc.]

Mr. Park—I shall tax your patience but a few minutes. I believe with Mr. Moore that every man in this land has a right to be heard on any question. What little I have and intend to say I will say, unless I am carried off the stage by violence. [Renewed tumult.] I believe that those who know me will give me a little credit at all events for having a little pluck. I won't say one word to this meeting that is disrespectful to it or any comprising it. This meeting was called to assemble for the purpose of discussing this question of Local Option. You have as much right to discuss it as I have. But as you will not allow a fair and free discussion of the matter, and have, contrary to law and order, taken possession of the Hall, you are welcome to it, and we will not interfere with your meeting.

Mr. Park now retired, amid considerable confusion. The crowd, however, appeared to be greatly relieved after they had succeeded in compelling the temperance advocate to vacate the platform.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

At this point the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. Darlington, arrived, and submitted the following:

The citizens of Pittsburgh, in mass meeting assembled to give expression to their opinions on the proposed "Local Option" law, for the guidance of their representatives at Harrisburg, do

Resolve, That while heartily in favor of a more stringent State License, with such additional safeguards as experience may have shown to be best calculated to prevent the indiscriminate traffic in intoxicating liquors, they are unalterably opposed to the enactment of what is known as the "Local Option" bill, for the following, among many other reasons:

First, That such legislation, under the pretence of aiming to regulate and restrict by law the liquor trade, is really designed by its friends to destroy and totally abolish it—an *extreme* measure, which they have not the manliness to openly advocate or avow.

Second, Such a law going into effect in this community would practically, and at once confiscate and render valueless millions of dollars worth of property in the city of Pittsburgh alone, invested and used in the liquor trade by our wholesale merchants, brewers, and others, depreciate rentals, and destroy, without compensation to those engaged in it, the fruits of years of honorable industry. We cannot conscientiously ask our representatives to sanction a law so unjust to any portion of our people, or to support a measure of such doubtful constitutional authority.

Third. All sumptuary laws, which are designed to withhold from the poor or middle classes of society the luxuries which are ever at the command of the rich, are at variance with the free spirit of a Republican government, have never been tolerated in Monarchical Europe, and even now would precipitate a popular revolution. In enlightened America our workingmen need not the guardianship of those well meaning but mistaken enthusiasts, who assume to watch over their moral and physical welfare and would fain regulate their conduct by statute.

Fourth. The destruction of the liquor trade now yielding annually to the general government a revenue of many millions by the way of tax, and applied to the payment of our national debt, would cripple the credit and resources of the country, as well as of individuals, would render necessary the imposition of taxes on other branches of commerce and industry, now exempt, to meet so large a deficit, and in Allegheny county alone would cut off and utterly abolish more than one-half of the public revenue.

We, therefore, do here and now solemnly protest and remonstrate against the enactment of any so called "Local Option Law," or the passage of any other bill by the Legislature of this Commonwealth which interferes with vested rights, paralyzes capital, and unsettles and destroys leading branches of trade and commerce; which constitutes the rich and powerful the censors of the habits, tastes and morals of their less affluent neighbors, which confiscates private property without any compensation, therefore, which would lead to the imposition of onerous taxes, deranging values, and in every way is at variance with those public and private rights, which governments were ordained to protect and defend and not to arbitrarily destroy, and we urge our Representatives in the State Legislature to oppose all such legislation by every honorable means.

THE TEMPERANCE ELEMENT SHOW THEIR STRENGTH.

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions several motions were made to lay them on the table. Then followed many motions to adopt the report.

As the President was about to put the motion, hundreds of citizens said that a motion to lay on the table always took the precedence.

The President, however, put the motion to adopt the resolutions. Over one thousand voices responded "aye," while an equal number responded "nay." This was a great surprise to every one present, as it was generally supposed that the liquor men present, and those favoring license, were greatly in the majority, on account of the noise and confusion that prevailed. The temperance men, however, acted orderly throughout the meeting, and listened attentively to the addresses of the liquor men, and their strength was not known until a vote was taken on the resolutions, when it was shown that fully half, if not a greater proportion, present were temperance men. Although it was utterly impossible to tell whether the resolutions were adopted or not, the Chairman decided that the resolutions were carried.

ADDRESS OF JOSIAH COHEN.

Calls were made for Josiah Cohen, Esq., and that gentleman was received with applause. He said he had come in response to the call to meet his fellow citizens, and to demand free and open discussion. This is guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen of Pennsylvania. They had a right to publicly discuss their grievances, and their grievances were sore and hard to bear. While he (the speaker) admired men who labored for the purification of the morals of the community, he could not admire any set of men who try to legislate a business out of existence. Men have a right to acquire property, and it cannot be destroyed or taken from them. So long as men obey the laws and keep themselves within the bounds of law in the liquor or any other business, they cannot be interfered with. The speaker then referred to a similar agitation some time in 1840, when one man of this city, Mr. Parker, contested the constitutionality of the law, and in the Supreme Court it was declared unconstitutional. [Cheers]. The Supreme Court has never gone back on that decision, and it never will go back on it. [Applause]. We had all a right to meet in this hall; we will all support it and own it. It is the glory of this country, the corner stone of our Constitution, that we shall have the right to discuss questions that interest us.

ADDRESS OF WM. REARDON, ESQ.

Calls being made for Wm. Reardon, Esq., that gentleman came forward and spoke as follows:

I saw in the public prints that Allegheny county members of the Legislature were to be called to account for their action on the local option bill. Now, they represent you and me and every other citizen. This is a meeting of constituents of the members, to express opinions of their conduct. The speaker here gave a history of the Parker case. In 1846 a similar act was passed as that now agitating the public mind. Mr. Reardon was doing business here and declined to obey the law. He was indicted, tried and convicted. He took the case to the Supreme Court, and the law was decided unconstitutional. That brightest ornament that ever sat upon the bench, Chief Justice Gibson, of this State, delivered the decision. Apply this, said the speaker, to the action of our members in the present bill. It has been decided that the Legislature has not the right to delegate back to power the people—that they shall not say, "We are afraid to meet the question and will let you do it." What is the sworn duty of your representatives? They ought to know what the law is. They cannot vote for an act which they think unconstitutional, and they deserve credit for refusing to do so. The speaker was glad to see the people meet to endorse these men. This thing of "sounding" down men who do their duty is about "played out." [Applause.] It is about time that a few gentlemen were given to understand that they don't represent the whole people.

ANOTHER CHAMPION OF TEMPERANCE TAKES THE STAND.

The President now introduced Mr. Fred. Luty, Esq., as the next speaker. This was the signal for the renewal of the confusion that reigned when Mr. Park attempted to get a hearing. After this had continued some minutes, the officers of the meeting finally obtained partial order, when Mr. Luty began:

Fellow citizens—I have been told that if any attempt would be made to-night to allow one of the other side to speak, that they would be hooted down. [Here a scene of indescribable confusion followed, which continued many minutes. The liquor element were determined to have only their own advocates speak, and not to listen to any speaker who would advocate the other side. There were hisses, hootings and a perfect tumult.]

Notwithstanding this opposition the young speaker was undaunted, and it was soon seen that to "get rid of him" they would be compelled to carry him off the stage. Partial silence being restored through the efforts of the officers of the meeting the speaker resumed his remarks:

Mr. Luty—I intend to say a few words on the other side. One man has just told me that we (the liquor men) have control of this meeting, and I dare them to try to speak. I don't care how many faces may be turned toward me that differ from me, or how many hisses may resound in the air, I will dare to say what I think. [Renewed confusion.] I will stand here all night in order to say what I have to say. I believe I have a right to be here and say what I think is right and just.

I wish here to remark that what the previous speakers have said in reference to the Parker decision is not clearly correct. [Indescribable tumult, Cries of "put him out," "don't let him speak," "no temperance," yells, hisses, etc., etc.]

President Zern raised his hand and attempted to quell the excitement. After partial silence was obtained, he said: I want it distinctly understood that every man here shall have fair play. I hope the audience will keep order.

Mr. Luty—I want to refer you to the case of Parker vs. the Commonwealth. I only want to state the case truthfully and you can form your own opinion. [Renewed confusion.]

Mr. Littell plead with the audience in respect to themselves, if for no other reason, to listen to the speaker.

Mr. Luty—It was not Chief Justice Gibson who decided the Parker case, it was Chief Justice Bell; and those of my hearers who have lawyers will please ask them about it. [Tremendous excitement]. I see you will hear only one side of the question. [Renewed uproar]. This is as much fun for me as it is for you.

Mr. Cohen—When this meeting was organized, your first speaker invited the opposition to come up and discuss the question, and it is only fair that they should be allowed to take part.

Mr. Moore—I do hope that order will prevail. Let us hear from the other side. Let the young man speak. [Cries of "Put him out," "We don't want to hear the other side," and indescribable confusion.]

Mr. Luty—I will say that it was before Bell and not before Gibson that the case was heard, as has been asserted. It has been decided by the Supreme Court that a certain Local Option bill, in 1846, was unconstitutional, but Burnside and Coulter, sitting on the same bench, dissented from this opinion. [Here the speaker was interrupted five minutes by the audience shouting, hallooing, etc.] I waited until your party were through, and I think the temperance men ought to be given an opportunity to speak. It has been asserted that other Supreme Benches had given a similar decision. I will say here, on the contrary, that the Supreme Court of New Jersey had declared such an act constitutional. If the matter is again brought before the Supreme Court of this State, it may be decided constitutional. At all events we will try. [Great confusion.] You won't show me fair play, so I will go back and allow one of your own speakers to address you.

The speaker now retired, after which the meeting adjourned amid the wildest confusion. Large numbers, however, still lingered in the Hall, thinking that the Temperance men would organize another meeting, but in this they were disappointed. The Temperance men, seeing that they would not be allowed to have a voice in the meeting, repaired to the room of the Christian Temperance Alliance, where they held a meeting.

Impromptu Meeting of Temperance Men.

During the progress of the meeting in City Hall, the Temperance men, finding it impossible to have any of their representatives address the meeting, adjourned to the rooms of the Christian Temperance Alliance. Although it was not generally known that another meeting would be held at this place, there were over three hundred persons present.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The meeting was organized by calling James Park, Jr., to the chair. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Park stated that, owing to the short space of time left in which to transact business, it would be advisable to proceed at once.

The following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents: Joseph Dilworth, Henry Lloyd, Granville Woodson, Gilbert Follansbee, Thomas Reese, Thos. Steele, David Kirk, William B. Ross, John R. McCune, James Dunwoody, J. D. Thompson, J. P. Henderson, Wm. M. Claney and Wm. H. Knox. Mr. J. D. Bailey was elected Secretary.

Rev. J. D. Herr offered a resolution to the effect that, owing to the interruption experienced at City Hall, and the fact that but few of the friends of temperance were aware of the present movement, it would be advisable to adjourn to some night in the following week.

Rev. Mr. Boyle stated that he had seconded the motion with the understanding expressed by Mr. Herr. In his opinion, it would be wisdom to hold a meeting some time next week. Such a meeting as would afford the friends of temperance an opportunity to express their views. The proceedings of the meeting at City Hall would be published in the papers; the sentiments expressed there would be claimed as a fair expression of the views of the citizens of Pittsburgh, and unless some action was had to-night by those present looking to a counter movement, the people throughout the State would be misled in the matter.

THAT COUNTER MOVEMENT.

Rev. George P. Hays, President of Washington College, agreed with the speaker, but thought it would be advisable to give the facts concerning the party proceedings of the evening just as they occurred. The truth would be known in the city, but where the speaker came from they relied upon the press, and the truth ought to be given them through that channel. Time should be given to those at a distance to participate in the proceedings of the temperance men, and if the facts were published hundreds would attend who, perhaps, would evince little interest in the matter under ordinary circumstances. The manner in which the City Hall was captured displayed considerable smartness, but for his part he was perfectly satisfied. There was such a thing as being too smart. He was perfectly willing that the temperance men should pay the gas bill and other expenses attending the meeting at City Hall; the result could not fail to benefit the cause of temperance, or else he mistook the spirit of the people. He could say to those present that as far as Washington county was concerned there was no doubt how it would vote; both parties had placed temperance men at the head of their tickets. Mr. Hays continued in a humorous strain that put the meeting in a good humor.

A gentleman requested more light on the subject. He wanted to know how City Hall was occupied by the opponents of temperance.

The Chairman desired to state what he conceived to be the truth concerning the proceedings at City Hall. It would be best to do so, in order to avoid misapprehension. In his opinion, those who now occupied City Hall had just as much right there, as citizens, as any one present here. What he thought was wrong, was the manner in which the organization was effected there. The meeting was called for half past seven o'clock, but those who now occupied the platform in City Hall met and organized nineteen minutes before the appointed time. When the temperance men assembled they found it impossible to conduct the affairs of the meeting. It was unnecessary to dwell upon the succeeding events. They were all present and witnessed the proceedings.

Rev. Mr. Boyle desired to make a statement. He thought the Chairman was mistaken on one point. He believed the facts were these: Those who called the meeting had met and appointed a Chairman, but the crowd that now occupied City Hall refused to accept the Chairman appointed by the temperance men. They proceeded to nominate one of their own. And in doing this he thought they violated courtesy and law.

Rev. Mr. Herr thought it would be advisable to adjourn to some day during the ensuing week, but before this was effected a committee should be appointed to make such preparation as would insure a large attendance. If he knew the temper of the people, they would not submit to be ruled by such a crowd as now held possession of City Hall. To-night's proceedings would arouse the moral sentiment of the community. It would be well to take such steps as could not fail to secure such an expression of public sentiment as would enable the Legislature to determine how the people of Allegheny county regard local option.

Mr. Herr withdrew his motion.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS APPOINTED.

Rev. T. N. Boyle moved that a committee of five be appointed to shape the views of the meeting. The President appointed as the committee Wm. B. Ross, Col. John Glenn, Jos. S. Dilworth and David Kirk. The committee retired immediately.

After the committee retired, a discussion sprang up concerning the wording of the call for the meeting at City Hall, when the President said:

"I have the call, I think. I find it in this paper" (producing a paper.) The President then read the call.

John S. Slagle then addressed the meeting, and made a sterling temperance address, replete with practical suggestions. He characterized the crowd who took possession of City Hall as embracing the tavern keepers of the entire county, with the unfortunate creatures packed around the forward part of the hall to cry down the eloquent words of those who are striving to save our homes from the miseries of "liquid damnation."

ADDRESS OF GEO. W. DECAMP, ESQ.

Mr. DeCamp, on being introduced said he did not appear to make a set speech. He was not a reformed drunkard, but he knew what drinking was, neither was he fanatical on that or on any other subject. After fifty years of experience he would say that his best friends, some of the ablest men in Western Pennsylvania, who have died irregular, trace their death to liquor. On a short thoroughfare not far from the Court House he counted sixty or seventy "rum holes." The speaker then referred to the conduct of the Mayor and his police, and while expressing great respect for that magistrate, took decided exceptions to their assistance of the Liquor League in their mob practices at City Hall. In treating on the subject of Temperance, Mr. DeC. presented some happy arguments. He said that the clergymen favored it, and who are they? Every honest, industrious man favored it, even the poor slave to drink favored temperance. If our magistrates enforced the laws there would not be an inmate in our prisons, that every liquor seller in the city violated the law every day in supplying habitual drunkards, and he didn't believe there was a wholesale house in the county, but that violated the law. The Legislator who was recreant to his duty was not fit to be looked upon with the respect of his fellow-citizens. The speaker was frequently interrupted by storms of applause, and took his seat, when Mr. Park asked him if he would inform the meeting whether he could have addressed the crowd at City Hall if he so desired.

Mr. De Camp said if he had taken the stand to speak he believed he would have made himself heard. He would say that an influential anti-option man, and a friend of his, informed him in the most emphatic manner that if he would attempt to speak he would be groaned and hissed down.

Mr. J. S. Dilworth, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then announced that the report was now ready, and proceeded to read

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The meeting at City Hall, on Saturday evening, February 22d, was in a forcible manner taken out of the hands of those who called it, without regard to their wishes, therefore those in sympathy with the call assembled immediately after in the rooms of the Temperance Alliance, and desire to make this statement to the public. On attempting to organize the meeting the friends of license and those opposed to the passing of the Local Option law, in a most boisterous and discourteous manner, with loud shouting, and profanity, and obscenity, and by leaping upon the stage and taking rude possession of it, rendered it impossible to have any fair discussion. This was plainly seen when later in the meeting the speakers in favor of the law could not possibly get a hearing, the utmost efforts of those who had already spoken against Local Option having no effect upon the turbulent assembly; now, therefore

Resolved, By this meeting, that in order to have a fair statement of the intense feeling of the friends of this measure in our county that when this meeting adjourns it adjourn to meet in ——, on —— evening at 7:30 o'clock, and that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to make full arrangements for that meeting.

Mr. Marshall rose on the question of the adoption of the resolutions and moved to amend by striking out the words "forcible, etc.," and substitute a milder term.

THE WHISKY MEN USED FORCE TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR PURPOSE.

Mr. D. G. Gillespie said that this word was the proper one for the occasion and the truth demanded it. The Executive Committee was ejected from the platform by force. One of the members was arrested by a police officer and taken before the Mayor, but was subsequently released on bail. Therefore the phraseology of the resolution, if anything, was too mild as it was.

Mr. Dilworth said it appeared that on a given signal, which was thrown out, Mr. Rabe was forced to leave the platform, and it was by force, and force alone, that the whisky interest managed to gain control.

Mr. Ross suggested that as the people of Allegheny were more orderly, it would be well to meet in that city. This was voted down.

Rev. T. N. Boyle said that we should act orderly with the liquor traffic. Our cause is the righteous one, and it is bound to win. We did not fear to leave it to the option of our people.

A motion was made that a committee be appointed to fix the place of the next meeting. The motion prevailed, and the Committee on Resolutions were appointed as that committee, and to have it published in Tuesday's papers. The time for the meeting was fixed as Thursday evening next.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously, after which the meeting adjourned.

TWO FIRES ON WOOD STREET.

Two Trunk Stores and Stock Partially Damaged—Saloon Watered—The Origin of the Fire Not Known—The Loss, Insurance, &c.

About midnight, Saturday, the trunk store of Mr. Joseph Liebler, No. 104 Wood street, was found to be on fire. An alarm was sounded from box fourteen, and in four minutes thereafter the engines of the district were throwing water on the flames, under the direction of Chief White and Assistant Engineer Hamill. By the most strenuous endeavors the department mastered the rapidly increasing flames, and prevented what might have been a most disastrous conflagration in the very business center of our city. The fire, it is stated, originated in two portions of Mr. Liebler's store at the same time, but from what cause is unknown. Smoke rolled out in volumes from the upper story, between the roof and the attic floor, while fire was also seen in the office of the establishment on the ground floor. Water was poured on the burning portions of the building with but very little injury to the stock, until the flames were extinguished. Mr. Liebler's store is a three story brick building, owned by Wm. Roseburg, Mrs. Black and other heirs. Between fifteen hundred and two thousand dollars will cover the loss on the building. Mr. Liebler's loss cannot at this writing be safely approximated, but it is fully covered by $10,000 of insurance, scattered among three or four foreign companies. Fire Marshal Butler has taken charge of the establishment, and is engaged in endeavoring to find the origin of the fire, but thus far without avail.

The saloon of John A. Wood, in the three story building adjoining, was damaged by water to the amount of probably two hundred dollars, which is covered by insurance.

THE SECOND FIRE.

A second alarm was sounded from box fourteen at a quarter to five, yesterday morning when it was found that the fire in Mr. Liebler's store, which it was supposed had been thoroughly extinguished, had crept through the four inch party wall dividing it from Loughrey & Frew's establishment, No. 102 Wood street, setting the latter on fire in the fourth story. The flames had been communicated by means of the joist supporting the third floor. Another alarm was sounded and again the firemen were promptly on hand and speedily extinguished this fire. The loss of Messrs. Loughrey & Frew will amount to about two thousand dollars, which is covered by the following insurance: Hartford, of Hartford, Conn., $5,000; North American, of Philadelphia, $5,000, and Peoples', of Pittsburgh, $2,500. The building is owned by Mr. Samuel McClurkan and is damaged to the extent of probably fifteen hundred dollars, which is fully covered by insurance.

THE FIREMEN.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, we are assured that the fire department did most excellent service. A survey of the two trunk stores is sufficient to convince us of this fact. On each floor trunks were piled up almost to the ceiling, and it is well known that the varnish, wood, paper, leather, &c., of which they are made, are materials of the most inflammable nature.

Mr. Loughrey speaks in the highest terms of the actions of the firemen. He says that after the fire in his establishment was extinguished that the men went to work with sponges, ladles, and such articles as were obtainable under the circumstances, and carefully baled the water from the floors of the several stories, thus saving the stock on the lower floors from any damage whatever from water.

During the fire, two members of the department, Philip Mott and Peter Cunningham, belonging to the Hook and Ladder truck, met with accidents. They were in the third story of Mr. Liebler's store when the smoke became so dense that it extinguished their lamps. In endeavoring to find their way to a window they fell down a hatchway. Mr. Mott was but slightly injured, but Mr. Cunningham was severely crushed about the head and shoulders. Both men were properly cared for.

Fire Marshal Butler was actively engaged yesterday in endeavoring to arrive at the origin of the first fire, but had failed to attribute it to anything but incendiarism, yesterday. He will resume his investigation to-day.

A Post Mortem Examination.

On Friday evening a woman named Mary Watters, fifty-two years of age, residing on Hill street, in the Sixth ward, died from a tumor or tumors in her abdomen, and on Saturday evening a post mortem examination was held by a number of physicians. The woman had been abandoned sometime ago by her husband, and was an object of charity. She had been regularly aided from the poor fund by the Board of Guardians, and was attended by the City Physician, Dr. McCandless. The peculiarity of the case induced the examination stated, and from kind neighbors, who waited constantly upon the woman during her sickness, we learn it was made by her leave, given when it was found she must die. She was decently buried yesterday at the public expense, aided by the physicians.

We are thus particular in stating the facts of this matter, because yesterday there were some very wild rumors afloat regarding the physicians and their actions. We visited the locality and obtained the statement above given. The neighbors speak in terms of praise of Dr. Alex. McCandless and of all connected with the case.

Killed on the Railroad.

Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest on the body of Edward McGuire, a flagman connected with the West Penn Railway. The deceased was on duty near the Isabella Furnace, and was engaged in uncoupling a certain portion of a train which was to be switched to the furnace. He accomplished his duty, but no sooner had the engine pulled the uncoupled portion of the train a few feet ahead of the rear cars than the deceased, who was on the first of the uncoupled cars, suddenly fell upon the track, and the rear train proceeding from the momentum of the first, ran over him, cutting him to pieces. The Coroner held an inquest on the remains and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was fifty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.

First Annual Meeting of the Christian Temperance Alliance—Work of the Organization During the Year—Resolutions Adopted, Addresses, &c.

The Christian Temperance Alliance, of this city, held their first anniversary meeting on Saturday afternoon, in the Second U. P. Church (Rev. T. D. Hanna), on Sixth avenue. There was a very large attendance, every available space being occupied.

The meeting was called to order by the President of the Alliance, Mr. T. H. Rabe, who announced that the exercises would begin by singing a temperance hymn.

At the conclusion of the hymn, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Boyle, after which the President read his report, showing the

WORK OF THE ALLIANCE

during the year. After briefly sketching the origin of the organization from the time when, in 1871, the Young Men's Christian Association placed upon its temperance committee Messrs. Robert Carr, T. H. Rabe and R. C. Miller, the report continues: A room was secured and a meeting called, when it was found that some of the officers declined to serve. The constitution required the Board to hold semi monthly meetings, but they held weekly meetings, and had an average attendance of from twenty to forty. The Secretary had corresponded with leading temperance men, and co-operation demanded attention, and a call was issued for a Convention. It was held on December 4, and when the adjournment took place work was left for us to do. Letters by the thousands and tens of thousands were sent all over the State, telling the people to prepare for local option. It appearing that we might not have the privilege of voting here in Allegheny county, a supplemental bill was sent to Senator Graham, urging him to endeavor to secure its passage. Experience has shown that the cause suffered from the appeals of temperance speakers for money, and we concluded to abandon that, and only ask for subscriptions at our annual meetings. We have persevered, and will still persevere, and by the blessing of God, the Allegheny County Temperance alliance will continue to fight until victory crowns our efforts, and we believe we are near receiving the reward of our labors. You will find cards in each seat. We need one thousand sustaining members, at $5 each. This will give us a fund to carry on the compaign, and to keep up the good work so well begun. On motion the report was adopted.

ADDRESS OF REV. J. D. HERR.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, the Rev. Mr. Herr was introduced and made an eloquent address, in substance as follows: We have been waiting for Father Hickey, but he has not arived. When the committee called upon him to invite his presence here he gave a cheerful assent, and would have been here but for the fact that he was unexpectedly called to Butler county. However, he is expected back every moment. The Allegheny Temperance Alliance has done a great work, not only in our own county, but all through this great Commonwealth. The Temperance Convention, which met here by our exertions, represented the temperance feeling that is revolutionizing the people of Pennsylvania. The great question now agitating the people of Allegheny is the Local Option law. At the last Legislature a Local Option law was passed which included Allegheny, but since that a law has been passed rescinding the law as far as it concerns this county. A supplement was then proposed which would give us the power of voting in March. That bill was sent to Senator Graham, with the request that he press its passage. The bill did pass the Senate without a dissenting voice, but what its fall was in the House you all know. Our fathers knew that liquor drinking was a great evil, but they thought they had discovered in the license system a method of checking the great evil, and that the system was a benefit; but we to-day feel that the license system, instead of being a benefit, is a curse to the nation; and we have met here to day to pass sentence upon the cursed traffic. Our fathers took the position that alcohol was a good thing; that it was in the apple, the peach, the wheat, the corn, &c.; and they said that although God gave it as a blessing, yet the abuse of it is a curse, and that the license system was the only means of regulating that curse. We find to-day that our fathers were mistaken in their idea that alcohol pervaded the fruits of the earth. It is only when these fruits are corrupted that alcohol is found therein.

And now what has been done for us to-day. Look at our own county; there is a rum shop to every sixty voters. Look at the statistics! I tell you that the license system costs each voter of this county fifty dollars a year to sustain this evil! this, that causes misery, suffering, want, poverty and crime. We find that men murder each other by the license system. So we say that the license system is a failure—a curse—a blot on the escutcheon of our great State. We recollect a brutal murder at the Point, where three men were gambling, and one of them, under the influence of strong drink, stabbed his brother and he fell a corpse. In Temperanceville a saloon keeper shoots his son-in-law while under the influence of liquor; we remember the terrible deaths of the two men on Penn avenue caused by rum. All these do we recollect, and charge the terrible crimes to the license system. Now, as citizens of Allegheny county, as God-fearing men and women, as those who love our fellow-men, let us combine in God's name to crush this terrible traffic. Let us speak with a voice that cannot be misunderstood, saying in thunder tone: We demand local option. The benefits of a prohibitory liquor law are apparent in Allegheny county now. Look at Sewickley. Look at the Monongahela valley. Here they enjoy the blessings of prohibition. Look at the interior counties of Pennsylvania—Clearfield, Bradford, Wayne and others—one after another wheel into line under the snow-white banner of prohibition. And shall Allegheny, the banner county in many respects, be behind? No! Let us tell the Legislature we are the people; we want relief from this terrible evil; we send you to make the laws; we want this law, and demand its passage! The speaker closed by reciting a dramatic poem on intemperance, and was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his address.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Rev. I. W. McKeever, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The A. C. T. A. has now been in successful operation for a year, and we are now gathered to the celebration of its first anniversary.

Resolved, That we have every reason to feel encouraged at the success that has thus far attended our efforts, for although of necessity much time has been occupied in perfecting organization and establishing auxiliaries in various parts of the county, we yet feel that our alliance has done much toward spreading temperance information, showing the fearful consequences of the drink traffic, and awakening a greater interest in the minds of the people on this important subject.

Resolved, That taking courage from the past, we will increase our energies in the future, and we will not cease from our efforts until the rum fiend is driven from our midst, let the time required for the accomplishment of this desirable result be long or short, and we hereby call upon every lover of virtue, upon every friend of law and order, and especially upon every member of the Christian church, to rally to our help in this important work; we ask them to attend our temperance meetings; to speak words of encouragement and to assist us in circulating temperance documents, and by all means, by word and deed, to assisting educating the youth of this community, that they may not only know the evil and danger of intemperance, but that they may learn also how to escape the tempter's snare and lead lives of sobriety and usefulness.

Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon those who are rich in this world's goods that they be not backward in giving of their abundance to aid the work, for without pecuniary assistance the cause must languish. We do not believe in making this call that we appeal as much to charity as to the self-interest of every citizen; for we are fully convinced that the business interests of this community depend upon the sobriety of the people, and every one who gives for this purpose is only making an investment for his own advantage.

Resolved, That we believe that prohibition is the only effectual remedy for the evil of intemperance.

Resolved, That while we believe that a prohibitory law should be made general for the entire State, yet we accept Local Option as a temporary expedient, and will enter heartily into the work of carrying this effort to a successful issue.

Resolved, That we learn with deep sorrow that the amendment to the Local Option bill in the Legislature has been placed in jeopardy by the willful adjournment of the House, and we regret to learn that Messrs. Ballantine, Ramsey and Sample were not present to record their votes on so important a measure.

Resolved, That we sincerely hope that the absence of those men at such a critical time was not wilful and intentional; and we hereby, as a part of their constituents, demand of them an explanation of the fact, so that our confidence in them as true and faithful representatives of the people may not be impaired.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

It was then announced that Father Hickey could not possibly be on hand as he was detained in Butler county.

Rev. Mr. Westfall moved that Father Hickey be tendered a cordial invitation to address the Alliance at some future time. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

Captain John W. Anawalt Drowned.

A telegram from Louisville, received on Saturday, conveyed the melancholy intelligence that Captain John W. Anawalt, the well known steamboat commander of the Ohio river, was knocked off the guards of the steamer Mary Davage, sixty-five miles below Louisville, in the late storm, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. Captain Anawalt was one of the most popular of our steamboat men, and the sad intelligence has cast a gloom over a large portion of our community. The Captain resided at No. 133 Wylie avenue, where he leaves a wife and large family to mourn his untimely end.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

AT MIDNIGHT the thermometer stood two degrees below zero.

THE police presented a fine appearance while on parade on Saturday.

THERE were thirty-one cases disposed of by Mayor Blackmore yesterday.

THE military display on Saturday was highly creditable to the troops participating.

IF YOU want to make money, advertise. If you want to save money, read advertisements.

THE Local Option meeting at City Hall on Saturday night formed a fruitful subject for conversation yesterday.

THE new Masonic Lodge rooms, on the upper floor of Mercantile Library Hall, are being very handsomely furnished.

THE City Treasurer will not pay any warrants until the appropriation ordinance is approved by the Legislature.

DR. J. C. PERSHING will deliver an address before the students and friends of Carrier Female Seminary in Clarion, on Sunday evening next.

THE nail manufacturers have decided to reduce the price of ten to sixty-penny nails fifty cents per keg, and advance three-penny twenty-five cents per keg.

THE citizens of the North End district are anxious to be annexed with Allegheny city, and have petitions in circulation for the consummation of the project.

FOR drunkenness and disorderly, John Carr was yesterday fined fifty dollars and costs by the Mayor. In default of payment defendant will serve ninety days in the Workhouse.

JAMES SIMMONS, employed at the old Seaton House, in the Diamond, died suddenly on Friday of hemorrhage of the lungs, while being removed in a carriage to an hospital.

W. E. S. ANDERSON, *Dispatch* building, can give the Grant clubs all necessary information in regard to the proposed "On to Washington" movement on the occasion of the inauguration.

MR. W. C. COOKE, of Allegheny, has been appointed Deputy Grand Master of the American Protestant Association, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Hugh Y. Boice, resigned.

A MAN named Adam Gabel, or, at least, so registering at the lock-up, was arrested for interfering with the police at the fire on Wood street, on Saturday night. He was sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

CANDIDATES for the proposed new Judgeship, County Commissioner, Coroner, Prothonotary and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State are already laying their ropes for the next contest.

WM. MUSHINGTON made an information on Saturday against Barney Leonard, charging him with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Deputy Mayor Nichols heard the case, and sentenced defendant to thirty days at the Workhouse in default of a fine.

ON SATURDAY afternoon officer Daniel Silvius, who does such excellent duty as a corner man at the Postoffice, was presented with an elegant gold headed cane by the "V. S. C." Now, we don't know what, or who, the "V. S. C." is or are, but this we do know, that no more worthy officer could be so complimented.

THE members of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange and the Railroad Coal Producers' Exchange, will meet at the office of Thomas Fawcett & Son, on Water street, this morning at eleven o'clock, to consult in reference to the Miners' Screen bill, and appoint a committee to meet a Miner's committee to-morrow, at 146 Water street.

THE Chicago *National Reporter* says: "The wife of an employee in one of the Pittsburgh mills, hearing the noise of the recent explosion, instantly fell on her knees and commenced to pray, and just then a two hundred pound fragment of a boiler crashed through the room in the place where her head would have been had she remained standing." Nothing like going from home to learn the news.

ON SATURDAY night Officer Cronin noticed a man leave a buggy on Washington street and enter a saloon. Soon after another man approached the buggy and taking therefrom a bag threw it over a neighboring fence. The officer secured the bag and bagged the man. At the lock-up the prisoner gave his name as James Donnell, and the bag was found to contain a live game chicken. The latter was confiscated to the city at the hearing yesterday morning, and now graces the office of the Captain of Police, while the individual who had purloined it was fined three dollars and costs.

22D FEBRUARY.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday—Turn Out of Military and Police.

The celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country, on Saturday last, was more noticeable than any we have had in this city for some years. While all the banks and government offices were closed, in many business houses there was no attempt made or desire for trade.

THE MILITARY.

The parade of the military, of course the most distinguishing feature, was creditable, but there was need of unity of action. The Duquesne Greys regiment parade was headed by the Great Western Band, and of course presented a fine appearance and was much admired. While not very strong in numbers there were sufficient to give an idea of what the Greys are and to remind one of days passed, when more interest was taken in the organization.

The Armstrong Zouaves, the Pittsburgh Zouaves, the Washington Infantry and the Phillips Zouaves paraded together over the principal streets, and presented a very fine appearance. All the companies show practice in drill, and exhibit signs of healthful organization.

POLICE REVIEW.

Mayor Blackmore, as was announced, ordered a review of the police force, and at nine o'clock in the morning one hundred and sixty members assembled at the City Hall, Diamond, where they were marshaled in column by Lieut. Hazen. They were in full uniform, neat and tidy, and exhibited a fine appearance. Headed by a brass band they paraded the published route, and were everywhere recipients of praise for their manly bearing and discipline. They marched four abreast, and in the center of the column Mr. Daniel Silvus carried a beautiful national flag. At Municipal Hall they were reviewed by the Mayor, Chief of Police, and many Councilmen and other officials.

No accidents or disturbances of any note occurred during the day.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

On Saturday a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed by Elder Crawford vs. Thomas J. Crawford, of Mercer county. The usual orders were made.

In the case of William E. Putman vs. James P. Tanner, the rule to show cause why the order made November 12, 1870, on ex-Marshal Rowley, to pay money into Court, should not be discharged, was referred to Register Harper to take testimony and report.

In the case of James Johnston, bankrupt, an argument was heard on exceptions filed to report of Register Willard, allowing certain judgments as prior liens. Mr. W. S. Purviance arguing for exceptions and Hon. W. W. Ketchum contra. Decision reserved.

P. Featherstone, of Allegheny, a bankrupt, filed his petition for discharge. An order for final examination on the 24th of March was made.

Samuel Kelley, step-son of Daniel W. Gilbert, charged with making and circulating counterfeit silver coins at Parker's, was arrested as a material witness. Kelley is about fifteen years old, and is a very important witness against Gilbert. An order for the removal of the boy to the Washington county jail was made, and he will be detained in that institution until the May term of Court.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

After the usual routine of business the trial list for the week was arranged. Following is the

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

10. G. Wensel vs. A. A. Moore.
6. A. McClurg, for use, vs. W. T. McClurg.
46. Prescott vs. J. B. Hill & Co.
201. Cochran vs. Dumfee & Son.
170. Speer & Co. vs. Hertz.
16. J. T. McKnight vs. Thos. McCoy.
18. Huckestein vs Bolland et al.
159. G. W. Caufield vs. Capt. J. Gilmore.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

No business of importance was transacted on Saturday in this Court. The argument list will be taken up this morning.

A Useful Invention.

Mr. J. Gotthelf, agent for the Hall Safe and Lock Company, No. 93 Smithfield street, has shown us the model of a very useful invention—a labor saving appliance that will be in demand in almost every house. A company is to be formed to manufacture the machine, and a description of it will be given to the public in due time.

The Opera House Saloon.

The Opera House billiard rooms and bar were reopened on Saturday under the proprietorship of Mr. George Mashey, a genial and popular gentleman. Under the present management the concern will be run in a strictly first-class style, and in such a manner as to give satisfaction to its numerous patrons. The Opera House billiard room is a pleasant place, first-class in all its appointments, and contains ten tables, all newly cushioned, with new cues and new balls. During the time it was closed it has been beautifully and thoroughly renovated. The ceiling is entirely new, while the other surroundings are in harmonious keeping. It has been placed in charge of the affable and popular "Poney" Smith, late of the Fifth Avenue House, under whose management it will doubtless take the rank it ought to hold—that of the leading billiard hall in the city. The bar has been handsomely fitted up, and is now without exception the finest in the city. It will be presided over in person by the accomplished veteran and ever popular host the proprietor of the establishment. It is needless to invite our readers to visit the establishment under the new management, as we are satisfied that all who desire to patronize a thoroughly first class house of this description will drop in if only from curiosity.

If You Want a Trunk

Buy it from Vogel & Graham, 118 Wood street, and save money.

"Notes" for Northsiders.

Our Allegheny neighbors are fast becoming aware of the fact that Prof. Carl Retter, No. 127 Federal street, can furnish the finest musical instruments of all kinds, music books, sheet music, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Mr. Retter is the manufacturer's agent for the celebrated Albrecht Pianos, the Ernest Gabler Pianos and the Needham "Silver Tongue" Organ. The excellence of these standard instruments is universally acknowledged in the musical world, and their reputation is ever on the increase. No superior pianos or organs are made or sold.

Vogel & Graham,

Dealers in trunks, valises, &c., No. 118 Wood street, defy competition in prices.

Cunard Steamship Line.

The advertisement of this popular line of British and North American Royal Mail Steamships, running between New York and Liverpool, appears this morning in another column. The Cunard is the oldest line now in existence, having been established in 1840, and has never lost a life or a letter since it has been in operation. The merchants of New York place such unbounded confidence in the Cunard that they ship goods by the steamers without insurance. John J. McCormick, corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, is the agent here for the Cunard line, and has cabin plans of the several steamers on hand, which can be seen by calling at his office. Persons desiring passage on the Scotia or Russia would likewise do well to apply to Mr. McCormick, from whom they can obtain as favorable if not better accommodations, &c., than by going to New York.

Trunks, Valises,

and traveling bags can be bought cheaper from Vogel & Graham's, No. 118 Wood street, than from any other firm.

Saladee's King of the Road.

This is the name of a new buck wagon about to be introduced by those enterprising carriage and wagon builders, Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, Pittsburgh, and Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny. It is so vastly superior to anything of the kind that has yet made its appearance that we doubt not that it will meet with an extensive sale. It is light and strong, and the easiest riding buck wagon ever made. It is built with two perches after the style of a buggy and has equalizing links, thus doing away with the side motion incident to side spring vehicles. The King of the Road is warranted in every respect and cannot fail to give the purchaser complete satisfaction. It is sold at the low price of $150. The public are invited to call at No. 167 Penn street, and examine it.

The Cheapest

Trunk house in the city is that of Messrs. Vogel & Graham's, No. 118 Wood street.

The Right Place,

100 Wood street, R. E. Breed & Co.'s,
To buy fine vases and China ware,
Shades of all kinds for wax flowers,
Decorated toilet, tea and dinner sets.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy,

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable. These Candies are put up in 25 cent boxes convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. MWF

MARRIED:

SCOTT—LOWRY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday evening, February 20th, by Rev. J. W. Ellis, Mr. WILLIAM T. SCOTT and Miss EVA J. LOWRY, both of Pittsburgh.

DIED:

OXLEY—On Saturday evening, February 22d, at 8:20 P. M., JOSEPH R. OXLEY, aged thirty-five years and three months

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 82 East Diamond street, Allegheny City, TO MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The funeral services will commence at 2:30. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McGUIRE—On Saturday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, EDWARD McGUIRE, aged thirty nine years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of George Shoop, Sr., Springdale, West Pennsylvania Railroad, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McLEAN—On Saturday morning, February 22d, at 9 o'clock, WILLIAM McLEAN, aged fifty-seven years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 15 Beaver avenue, Allegheny City, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock.

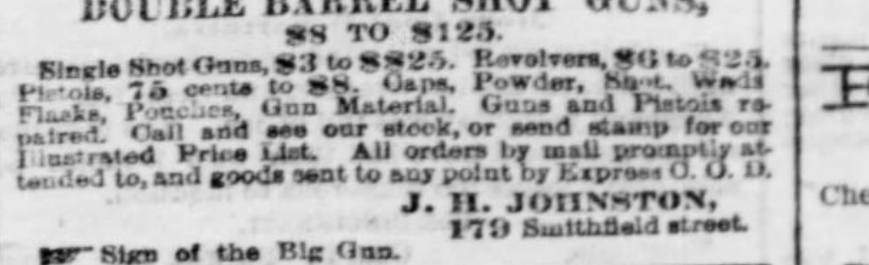
LINDSAY—On Saturday, February 22d, at 5.30 o'clock A. M., MATTIE W., daughter of James H. and Hannah E. Lindsay, aged six years, three months and seven days. Funeral on MONDAY, February 24th, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 163 Grant avenue, Allegheny City.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS



PITTSBURGH, PA.
BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
AT $35 TO $300.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
$8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $825. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.

Sign of the Big Gun.

McCOMBS & MELDRUM,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 110 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Have for sale several Lots on Penn avenue and East Liberty; Houses and Lots in various parts of the city. Also, proprietors of Property at Duluth, Minnesota.

Parties having Properties to sell or wishing to buy would do well to call on us.

110 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Custom House.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.

ABYSSINIA, Wed., Feb. 26	PARTHIA, Wed., M'ch 19
ALGERIA, Wed., March 5	SAMARIA, Wed., M'ch 26
CALABRIA, Wed., M'ch 12	ABYSSINIA, Wed., A'l 2

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to
JOHN J. McCORMICK,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

N. B.—Cabin plans on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD..........Managers.

Commencing MONDAY, February 24th, 1873, and during the week, the charming artiste,

MISS ADA HARLAND,

In the great drama of

Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl.

Bertha..........Miss Ada Harland.

SATURDAY—MATINEE.

FRED. AIMS'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATER.

FRED. AIMS..........Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS..........Stage Manager and Advertiser.

NEW MYSTERY AND NEW ARTISTES TO-NIGHT.

M'lle De Montford, Lady Mesmerist; J. H. Budworth; Morrissey and Emerson; Clinetop Sisters; the Carrolls; R. M. Carroll, Little Dick, The General, Master Eddie; Charley Howard; Leon Brothers; Lulu Delmay; Ed. Banker; Billy Frestage.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 2:30 P. M.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER, PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.

R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE..........Lessees and Proprietors.

THE BEST VARIETY COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

The great J. W. McAndrews, Billy Barry, Minnie Gray, H. G. Richmond, Niles and Evans, Fanny Fordham, Prince Sadi D'Jalma, Hawley and Maco, the O'Donohue, and all the stars. The new drama called,

DARING DICK, THE DETECTIVE.

Ladies' Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24,

THE GREAT ACTOR,

McKEE RANKIN,

IN HIS MATCHLESS IMPERSONATION,

RIP VAN WINKLE,

SUPPORTED BY THE FAVORITE ACTRESS,

MISS KITTY BLANCHARD,

And a Company selected expressly for the various parts, as played by them over 400 Nights in the principal Theaters of the United States. Reserved Seats can be booked between 9 and 4 o'clock, at the Box Office of the Academy.

LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Lectures.

Tuesday Evening, February 25th,

Prof. E. S. Morse,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

An Illustrated Lecture on Natural History, entitled,

"HOW ANIMALS MOVE."

The notices of Prof. Morse's Lectures in the Eastern papers are highly commendatory,

ADMISSION—75 CENTS. Tickets can be had at the Library.

AUCTION SALES.

Stocks to be Sold at Auction

At COLE & IRWIN'S SALES ROOMS, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth avenue (Maltby's Building),

Monday Evening, the 24th Inst., at 7:30.

30 shares Improvement Trust Co. Bank;
15 shares Consolidated Gas Co.;
50 shares Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Co.;
20 shares Tenth Ward Bank;
24 shares Enterprise Savings Bank;
14 shares Keystone Bank;
10 shares Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank;
20 shares Pittsburgh Savings Bank;
10 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Company;
35 shares Armenia Insurance Co.;
25 shares Boatmen's Insurance Co.;
40 shares Union Insurance Co.;
10 shares Monongahela Inclined Plane Co.;
100 shares Columbia Oil Company;
500 shares Triumph Oil Co.

N. WHITING & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE,
Rolling Mill
AND
NAIL FACTORY.

Having decided to give our undivided attention to the Manufacture of Pig Metal and Railroad Iron, we offer for sale our EAGLE ROLLING MILLS, consisting of

One Eight inch Train;
One Ten inch Train;
One Fourteen inch Train, (Bar Mill);
One Sixteen inch, three high, (Bar Mill);
One Eighteen inch Nail Train;
Two Muck Trains;
Two Rotary Squeezers;
Thirty Puddling Furnaces, single
One Puddling Furnace, double;
Seven Heating Furnaces;
Ore Mill, complete;
Forty-two Nail Machines, in perfect order;
Two Splice Bar Punches;
Shears, Lathes,
Steam Pumps, &c., &c.

This Property is very favorably located for Manufacturing Iron economically—contains 5 Acres 7¾ Perches, fronting on the Ohio River four hundred and thirty-one feet.

The above will be sold upon reasonable terms.

JAMES WOOD & CO.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale or Exchange
FOR CITY PROPERTY

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantel in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

The above Property is very desirable for Country Residence, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela river from both properties.

INQUIRE OF

John A. Carothers,
108 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH PA.

BARGAIN IN A FARM.

107 1-2 ACRES

In a good state of cultivation and unexcelled as a Stock or Grain Farm; good rich Soil; 50 Fruit Trees of excellent variety. Farm well watered, convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills, Roads, Postoffice, &c., and in a desirable neighborhood. Said Farm is situate in North Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pa., four miles north of Enon Valley, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. For terms or information call on or write to

R. R. MILLER,
Enon Valley, Pa.

FOR SALE,
BRICK HOUSE AND LOT,
NO. 13 BIDWELL STREET.

Two-story Brick containing 9 Rooms, well finished and all modern conveniences. Price $13,500.

Terms to suit purchaser.

HERRON & BATES,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Under St Charles Hotel

FOR SALE.
The Masonic Hall,
Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth sts.,
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The valuable and eligibly located property—Hall and Lot of Ground 101 feet on Chestnut street, and in depth 178 feet to Jayne street, with Sub-cellars, Fire proof to second story, Brown Stone Front of a beautiful Gothic design of architecture. The first floor is divided into four stores extending the entire depth of the building to Jayne street, permanently occupied.

The Building is so constructed that, with comparatively small expense, it can be adapted for a variety of purposes, such as a Place of Amusement, Hotel or Public Offices which would yield a large revenue. Bids or offers from parties desiring to purchase will be received on or before the 1st of March, by either of the undersigned members of the Finance Committee of the R. W. G. L. of F. and A. M. of Pennsylvania.

John C. Yeager, No. 257 North Third street, Phila.
James H. rdman, No. 105 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Conrad B. Day, No. 38 North Third street, Phila.
E. Harper Jeffries, No. 138 North Water street.
William H. Eagle, Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa., or
Charles H. Kingston, Secretary of the Committee, Masonic Hall.

Bids subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—ON AND after DECEMBER 22d, 1872, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50 a m	Mail Train	[illegible]
Mail Train	7:45 a m	Fast Line	[illegible]
Chicago Ex	12:20 p m	Chicago Ex	[illegible]
Cincinnati Ex	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex	[illegible]
Philadelphia Ex	5:20 p m	Southern Ex	[illegible]
Fast Line	8:50 p m	Pacific Ex	[illegible]
LOCAL.		Way Passenger	[illegible]
		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:40 a m	Wall's No. 1	[illegible]
Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 1	7:05 a m	Brinton Ac. No. 1	7:30 a m
Wall's No. 2	10:20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 1	[illegible]
Wall's No. 3	11:45 a m	Wall's No. 2	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 2	2:40 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10:10 a m
Wall's No. 4	3:20 p m	Wall's No. 3	1:15 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	4:50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 2	4:15 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 2	5:30 p m	Wall's No. 5	5:55 p m
Wall's Ac. No. 5	6:15 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 2	6:50 p m
Brin'n Ac. No 3	9:20 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 3	7:25 p m
Wall's No. 6	11:05 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:30 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:40 p. m.; New York 6:34 p. m.

Chicago Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:20 p. m., Philadelphia 2:30 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p. m.; Philadelphia 2:50 a. m.; Baltimore 2:15 a. m.; Washington 5:00 a. m.; New York 6:50 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:35 a. m.; New York 10:14 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a. m.; Philadelphia 9:50 a. m.; Baltimore 9:00 a. m.; Washington 11:30 a. m.; New York 1:03 p. m.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:50 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh 9:20 p. m.; arrives at Brinton's 10:30 p. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal Stations, can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot. Baggage will be checked through to destination from Hotels and Residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From DECEMBER 23, 1872, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex	2:33 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	11:58 a m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chi&St. Louis Ex	4:53 p m
Chicago Exp	9:23 a m	Clevel'd & Whlg	3:53 p m
Cle and WhgEx	1:28 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	6:23 p m
Pacific Exp	1:43 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Wheeling Ex	4:38 p m	Chicago Mail	8:23 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:05 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Enon Ac	8:53 a m
New Castle Ac	1:08 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:23 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.

Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, February 24, 1873, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Buffalo Express	7:20 a m	8:35 p m
Night Express	8:40 p m	5:55 a m
Day Express	11:50 a m	5:45 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:35 a m
1st Soda Works Accommod'n	9:40 a m	8:20 a m
2d Soda Works Accommod'n	5:55 p m	2:15 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:50 a m	6:40 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	9:00 a m
3d Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:20 p m

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:20 A. M., arriving at Parkers at 11:42 A. M. Returning leaves Parkers at 4:40 P. M. arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:35 P. M., stopping at all stations for passengers.

Church Train to and from Soda Works Sunday arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at Principal Points.

Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Corry. Baggage checked through to destination.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

After DECEMBER 23, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex	2:33 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	McDonald Ac	6:58 a m
Washington Ac	8:48 a m	Washington Ac	8:33 a m
Pacific Express	9:23 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:58 a m
McDonald Ac	12:03 p m	Cincinnati Exp	12:18 p m
Southern Ex	2:13 p m	McDonald Ac	3:43 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:18 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Fast Line	8:28 p m
Sunday Ch train	1:13 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

2:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.

12:38 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:48 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:28 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:03 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after December 23d, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:25 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:25 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac	11:10 a m
Claremont Ac	1:03 p m	Express	2:10 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:40 p m	Springdale No. 1	3:20 p m
Mail	5:45 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:10 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:25 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:30 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:20 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 2:10 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connections for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.
ROBERT NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.—On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 1	6:40 a m
Through Mail	6:55 a m	West Newton Ac	8:25 a m
Mixed Way	9:00 a m	Confluence Ac	10:45 a m
McKeesport Ac No. 2	11:10 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 2	12:10 p m
Confluence Ac	3:25 p m	McKeesport Ac No. 3	2:05 p m
West Newton Ac	4:35 p m	Mixed Way	3:20 p m
McKeesport Ac No. 3	5:25 p m	Through Mail	5:55 p m
McKeesport Ac. No. 4	6:15 p m	McKeesport Ac No. 4	7:45 p m
Braddocks Ac	11:00 p m	Braddocks Ac	12:40 a m
Church Train	1:00 p m	Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only.

All Trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation, make connection at Broadford and Connellsville for Mount Pleasant and Uniontown.

THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTION AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at No. 43 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. and B. R. W. can be procured at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by W. ARMSTRONG'S Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to

W. B. BROBST,
Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue,
Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.
R. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN STEWART..........ROBT. H. PATTERSON

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Auction Sales Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

Hazard Powder Company's
Sporting and Mining Powder.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD,

AT LOW PRICES.

SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.

ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street),
PITTSBURGH.

WHO KILLED THEM?

ABEL'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATOR

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT
MANUFACTURED BY
C. ABEL & CO.,
Office: 116 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.

COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.

CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.

STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.

Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.

JAMES OLD.

WM. HOLMES..........JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID,
ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA,
And AQUA AMMONIA.

Office No. 15 Market street, Pittsburgh.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

A large and desirable contract is about to be let. First-class parties, with large capital, may learn particulars as below; no others need apply. Address

CHARLES H. ROBBINS,
P. O. BOX 3370, NEW YORK CITY.

GET THE BEST.
Howe Standard and
Sampson Standard
SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.

W. A. McCLURG,
63 Wood st.

A NEW CHROMO,
ENTITLED
THE NEW RECRUITS,
Given to each customer by
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

WHEAT—CHOICE
Amber and Red Winter Wheat,
In store and to arrive. For sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.